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THE SEED BOOK.

There's a picture book I know,
There's a picture book I know,
And it tells you quite succinctly
How to make your garden grow.
Tells you when you should begin it,
Tells you what you should put in it,
And it tells you just as true
As that one and one makes two.

Here's a man who wants to know
If potatoes,
Or tomatoes,
Being planted in a row,
Early June,
'Pogee moon,
Will like watermelons grow.
Yes, they will. See, here's the picture.
Yes, they will. The book says so.

There's a picture book I know,
There's a picture book I know,
And it has some illustrations
Like a fancy flower show.
There are white and ruby roses,
There are sweet and pretty posies,
You have simply got to sow 'em.
Oh, a little child can grow 'em!

Here's a girl who wants to know:
"If I plant some
Orange blossoms,
And the orange blossoms grow,"
Then she blushes
As she gushes,
"Do you think I'd get a beau?"
Yes, you would. See, here's his picture,
"Cabbage head!" The book says so.
—New York Sun.

REPRINTED ROUND THE WORLD

The world-wide circulation of American periodicals is made evident every now and then by quotations from their columns which appear on the other side of the world. The following "Plainsman's Song," by Philip Verrill Mighels, in Harper's Weekly, has struck an answering chord in Australia, and now appears in The Australasian, which is published at Melbourne:

"Oh, give me a clutch in my hand of as much
Of the mane of a horse as a hold,
And let his desire to be gone be afire,
And let him be snorting and bold!
And then with a swing, on his back let me fling
My leg that is naked as steel,
And let us away, to the end of the day,
To quiet the tempest I feel!

"And keen as the wind, with the cities behind,
And prairie before like a sea,
With billows of grass that lash as we pass—
Make way for my stallion and me!
And up with his nose, till his nostril aglows,
And out with his tail and his mane,
And up with my breast till the breath of the west
Is smiting me—knight of the plain!

"Ah, give me a gleam of your eyes, love, a dream
With the kiss of the sun and the dew,
And mountain nor swale, nor scorch nor the hail
Shall halt me from spurring to you!
For wild as a flood—melted snow for its blood—
By crag, gorge, or torrent, or shoal,
I'll ride on my steed and lay, tho' it bleed,
My heart at your feet—and my soul!"
Mr. Mighels is best known for his unique stories of western life.

HOWLING DERVISH.

This gentleman is a wild looking person, to meet whom on a dark roadway would be somewhat disquieting. His voice is as aggressive as his appearance, for by his voice is his distinction made.

He is a howling dervish, and this photo, taken while he is in a state of repose, shows him to best advantage. When he begins to howl and works well into his delicious frenzy he is a much different looking creature. He then is considerably "mussed up," and only a moving picture machine could properly deal with his changeful attitudes.

Working His Prerogative.

Chaucer, finding it difficult to express the idea he was reaching after with the limited vocabulary at his command, invented another new word.

"Ye literary chaps of ye twentieth century," he said, "and eke ye unabridged dictionaries, will think it must be all right, or I wouldn't have used it, don't you know!"

Chuckling over the great graft he enjoyed as the Father of English poetry, he proceeded to lick the word into the proper shape to suit the rhythm of the line.—Chicago Tribune.

Curious Bridal Gifts.

Presents for the happy bride were never so curious as they are today and so attractive into the bargain that invariably the donor feels a strong desire to keep for herself the rare bit she has run across. All sorts of old-fashioned articles are sought out, the seeker even going so far as to follow the auction flag, and in this way women have been able to buy really valuable as well as beautiful Sheraton chairs, Hepplewhite desks, bits of lustre ware, Dutch carvings and all those genuine antiques that thrill the soul of the connoisseur.

It takes a clever woman nowadays to know a reproduction from an original so carefully are the old pieces copied even to the age-colored insides of drawers and the well-worn slides. There are a few women who are not in business, yet have a good knowledge of antiques, and such as these are in great demand to assist in the purchase of one of these fashionable wedding gifts.

Usually the furniture is in a bad condition, when it is bought in the rough, and several days must be spent in having it put in good order. Up on the East Side in the fifties there is a regular mahogany junk shop, where gems of antiques are found among the heaps of furniture rubbish. The amateur doesn't realize the possibilities of all these bits of unpolished mahogany, but the practiced eye of the "rounder" will spy out a good piece at once, and, up to a few months ago could have made a bargain that might be called "dirt cheap." Since the fashion for renovating antiques for wedding gifts has become popular, there has been a sudden increase in price, and some of those who are looking forward to making such presents in the near future are beginning to plan tours into the out-of-the-way villages on a still hunt for prizes.

Another quaint idea is the giving of Japanese gods and Russian icons. Here in New York the former are found in the large Oriental shops, while the latter have to be picked up in the Russian quarter on the East Side. The gods are usually of bronze, ivory, brass or gold and are expensive presents, but the icons range anywhere from two dollars to twenty. The cheaper ones are squares of wood about eight inches on each side, and the picture which decorates them is one of their patron saints, generally the three-handed Virgin. The figures are painted in bright colors against a background of gold. In the costlier religious emblems a great deal of fine Russian enamel work is wrought on bronze or other metal, blue and white looking especially effective against the darker shades.

Crystal clocks set with a rim of jewels also make fashionable wedding presents; in fact, anything in the imported timepiece line has the approval of the smart set for this purpose. There is, however, a tendency on the part of these arbiters of good style to do away with the lavish donation and display of gifts. Very rarely now does a bride have her presents put on exhibition, and if she does the givers cards are never in evidence. Many who have issued cards for April weddings have added a request that no gifts should be sent. This is a sensible enough idea to appeal to nearly every woman, and if the entire set took it up young married persons would soon find what an immense advantage it is not to start life saddled with a heavy debt of gifts.

FORTUNE AND THE BEGGAR

Frank E. Stanwix, an English commercial traveler, who has spent four years in Russia, said at the Walton today:

"I have a strong feeling that Japan will emerge a victor in this war. Russia has been marching toward the east with scarcely a perceptible check since the Crimean war, a period of fifty years, and in that time she has absorbed a great deal of territory. In three words she has 'bit off more than she can chaw,' as I heard a man say out west.

"A famous Russian proverb tells how Fortune, disguised as a woman, once encountered a beggar whose only possession was a ricketty traveling bag. 'I will give you,' said Fortune, 'all the gold your bag will hold, but if any falls to the ground you lose it all.' Then she poured some gold in the bag and asked if it was enough. The beggar said on and she poured in more, and still he said it was not enough, until at last so much was put in that the bag broke, and the beggar was worse off than when he started, for he did not even have the bag.

"It is like that with Russia; she did not know when she had enough, and now stands to lose all her eastern possessions, unless she can create a belief in the 'yellow peril,' and ask Europe and America to step in and call off the Jap."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Twain's Lucky Strike.

Mark Twain likes to recall and tell of the days when he was a characteristically impecunious reporter. One day he had a note to meet, but labored under a total lack of funds. Half distracted, he was rushing around San Francisco in a feverish hunt for enough cash to tide him over the trying time. He rushed a little too quickly, however, for as he was turning a corner he collided with a little man and overthrew him. The victim regained his feet and yelled: "You do that again and I'll knock you into the middle of next week." "My dear sir," said the apologetic humorist, "do it by all means. If I can get through till then without breaking I'm safe." The originality of this reply struck the stranger, who after some talk handed Mark a check for the necessary amount.

Veteran Militiaman of New York.

High honor has been bestowed upon Major James Alexander Bell, of the Twenty-second regiment, by the National Guard of the state of New York in awarding to him the state diamond and gold medal—one of the highest decorations.

Major Bell received last year the gold medal from the state of New York, known as the long service medal, for his twenty-five years in the National Guard.

He was recently invited to become a member of the governor's staff. He joined the Twenty-second regiment as a private in Company D, in 1877.

THE TALLEST HAY IN THE WORLD

When we speak of hay or fodder we are accustomed to think of the familiar timothy, which reaches up to a man's waist. Out in California, however, they think little of growing hay which is no less than ten feet high. The accompanying photograph represents a cluster of alfalfa shoots which actually reach this length when the crop is harvested. An idea of the luxuriant growth can be gained by comparing the stack with the men standing on either side. This is believed to be the tallest hay in the world.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S ENERGY

The Foundation of the Siberian Butter Industry.

For some time past reports of the sudden growth of the Siberian butter industry have reached the United States, and how it is driving the once famous Dutch and Danish butter out of the English markets. A short but interesting history of the origin and present condition of this new industry has been published by the state department, from which may be gleaned the following facts:

In 1893 a young Russian, who had traveled a little more than is common with his countrymen, and who had fallen in love with an English girl, married and brought her to live on a farm in the Kurgan district. The English wife of the Russian farmer proved to be a thrifty housekeeper, and astonished by the richness of the milk yielded by the wild Siberian cattle, she took to churning butter and shipping her surplus stock to the London market, where it found a ready sale from the first, and rose steadily in price. This led to her husband's building a large dairy, and as his neighbors soon discovered that he was growing rich as a buttermaker, they began to follow his lead. Several of them imported up-to-date buttermaking machinery, but the conservative Russian peasantry regarded this invention as the direct outcome of Satanic suggestion. Sustained by this belief, they completly destroyed one butter plant before the priests of the Greek church, backed by the power of the soldiery, could convince them that butter could be churned in this manner without danger to the Christian religion.

It was at this time that certain Danes, realizing that Siberian butter would soon drive their home products out of the European markets, settled in the Kurgan district, and, along with several Greeks and Jews, erected and now operate a number of butter factories. Lastly, the Russian government became interested in the development of the Kurgan butter industry, and to encourage the undertaking erected cold storage warehouses in the butter centers, and ran refrigerator cars over the long overland railway to the various points of shipment. As a result of this wise action, and of continued efforts on the part of the government to improve the quality of the product, Siberian butter commands better prices in the London market with each succeeding year.

RUSSIA RAILROADS AROUND LAKE BAIKAL

The construction of the circum-Baikal line may be compared, in the matter of difficulty, with the problems presented to the builders of the Colorado Midland railroad. The circum-Baikal line winds in and out and through and over the spurs of the Altai range. From the Ural range to Ipkytck (Irkutsk)—the capital in the heart of Siberia—a distance of 3,000 miles, there is not a single tunnel; but, after leaving Ipkytck, one enters almost at once a region of tunnels. Immediately after leaving Ipkytck the line runs in a mountain; and it will continue to tunnel the circum-Baikal scenery for two years to come, or until it pulls out on the level at the village of Micobala. My tour of the circum-Baikal route convinced me that the borders of the lake should have been followed more closely, which would have made it possible to transport material both by water and land, instead of entirely by land. There will be numerous tunnels on the line—some of them from three to four miles in length. The country through which the road traverses is very scantily inhabited, and all supplies have to be brought from a distance.

The laborers employed in the surface grading of the line endure many discomforts. The mosquitoes ("komapi" to the Russians) are such a severe trial for six months of the year that the cart horses used for the removal of excavated material become unmanageable, and it is necessary to keep peat fires going constantly wherever the work is in progress. This mitigates the discomfort somewhat, but presents the alternative annoyance of inhaling the stifling smoke from the burning heaps.—L. Lodian, C. E., in Harper's Weekly.

Benjamin Franklin and Happiness

Benjamin Franklin contended that there are two ways of being happy. We may either, he said, diminish our wants or augment our means. Either will do—the result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself, and do that which happens to be the easiest. If you are idle, or sick, or poor, however hard it may be to diminish your wants, it will be harder to augment your means. If you are active and prosperous, or young, or in good health, it may be easier for you to augment your means than to diminish your wants. But if you are wise you will do both at the same time—young or old, rich or poor, sick or well; and, if you are very wise, you will do both in such a way as to augment the general happiness of society.

In His Customary Tangle.

"Somebody had left a neatly tied package in the car seat," remarked Miss Thuttywun, "but I didn't pick it up when I came out. I remembered it was the first of April."

"Catch anybody fooling you!" assented Mr. Makinbrakes, with a burst of geniality. "You're too old a bird to be—h'm—ah entirely too smart. I mean—you've seen too many April fool days to—to—h'm—they can't play such games, you know, on anybody that's had so much experience—that knows what's what, you understand. It might have been worked on some giddy—er—young thing who—of course, I'm not saying that you, you know—or, anyway, I should think they could tell by looking at you—though that isn't exactly what—what I—mighty poor outlook for golf this spring, isn't it?"—Chicago Tribune.

CURIOUS POSTAL CARD.

In the accompanying picture is shown an illustrated postal card which has caused a good deal of excitement in Norway.

The persons portrayed in it are King Oscar of Norway and Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the poet, and the reason is because,

after being enemies for years, the two men were recently reconciled.

The Nobel prize for literature was awarded a few months ago to Bjornson, and when he heard that a Norwegian had been so highly honored King Oscar forgot all the harsh things that the poet had said of him and congratulated him most cordially. Bjornson appreciated his kindness, and in a few days it became known throughout Norway that the men who had been enemies for years were at last reconciled.

Bjornson has for a long time shown much bitterness toward the king in his writings, and on one occasion he was condemned to imprisonment for treason, but escaped to Germany.

A SIMPLE ——.

Seeing some of your fish and bear stories in Maine Woods, I must confess some of them do smell a little fishy, and for a change I will give you one founded on facts. You see, it was this way. We were fishing on one of the Keswick lakes in the spring of '93, and our catch had been enormous. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon we heard a peculiar noise on the bank of the lake like tearing of roots. So we went to investigate, and on nearing the shore were surprised to find a large black bear digging up the ground to beat nine of a kind. We lay low to watch; and what do you think he was doing? Why, he was digging worms, and after putting nice fat angleworms on each of his forepaws, he ventured out in the lake on an old sunken log, put down his forefeet in the water and actually scooped out huge trout so thick and fast that he almost darkened the sun. After a while, thinking there was enough fish for us, we put an ounce ball in his head. Talk about fish! Great heavens! There lay trout two feet deep on which two young cubs were gorging themselves. Well, we skinned that bear and, wishing to secure the cubs alive, I just threw the bearskin over me and got down on all fours, and those cubs followed me right into camp, thinking it was mother bear. The cubs I afterward sold for $25 each, and the hide of the mother bear, which was a very large one, brought me $40, not too bad a day's work. Oh, yes, about those fish on the bank. Well, we went back the next day and barrelled up twenty-four barrels of the best of those trout. The rest were left to rot in the sun. We put those fish in cold storage, and we have some of them yet. Next.—Maine Woods.

BIG UMBRELLA TREE.

The umbrella tree is found in Ceylon in greater profusion than anywhere else in the world. As a matter of scientific fact, these trees grow to their greatest height and attain to their greatest size in very wet, rainy countries. This growth

is due to the fact that the tree requires a great deal of moisture, and not because it is needed to keep off the rain. A remarkably fine specimen of the umbrella tree is shown herewith. As a matter of fact, this tree forms so complete an umbrella that a number of people might take shelter under its spreading branches from the rain. The foliage is, besides, as a rule, so thick that the umbrella tree serves to keep off the rain almost perfectly even in a heavy shower.

By Proxy.

Boarder No. 1—What's that loud thumping noise in the kitchen?

Boarder No. 2—It's the landlady hammering the steak and wishing it was the beef trust.—Chicago Tribune.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

By F. L. DUSTMAN.

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CHAPTER XV—(Continued.)

Carper was discussed pro and con. He was serving his second term and his successor would be chosen at the next general election. Carper was a man of not much force but withal was honest in his intentions and to the best of his limited ability gave the county good service. He was in poor health much of the time and because of this had retired from the small business in which he was engaged and had not a large amount of this world's goods. In a bad business venture he had involved himself and had found it necessary to encumber his property, and his physician had informed him that unless he had a change of climate he could not expect to live long, and while he did not want to die he did not feel able, in a money way, to leave home.

These facts were brought out in the discussion of Carper at the meeting.

"Who holds the mortgage on Carper's property?" asked Bradley.

"Old man Pillon," responded Bentley, "and the mortgage is due early in the fall and Carper will lose his property for he hasn't the money and Pillon will foreclose."

"I think we can handle the matter," said Bradley. "I have some money lying in bank. Suppose I take up the mortgage for Carper and extend the time of payment and then let us give him another term in the office with the understanding that if we do so he will follow Robinson's lead in county affairs, and for two or three months when we can spare him we can get him away from here for his health. The one thing to be considered is whether it is safe to approach him with the proposition. In other words, can Carper be handled?"

"If you will take care of the mortgage," said Flanders, "the rest of us will take care of Carper. The idea is a good one. We can afford to give him another term if he will work to our plans and specifications. Leave Carper to us, Judge, and we will see that he is in line and that he will look upon you as a benefactor."

It was Ballard and Flanders who saw Carper. They talked of his health and led him to talk of his financial condition and finally Flanders explained that they had heard that some provision had to be made about the mortgage and that Bradley stood willing to lift it for him and give him more time and they were there to say to him that the party would feel it an honor to again support him for the commissionership. Carper was greatly pleased. A big load was lifted from him. He expressed his gratitude for such kindness and only hoped he could in some way show his benefactors how he appreciated their kindness.

"We understand," said Ballard, "that your health is not such as to enable you to look after much of the work which falls to you as county commissioner and we do not expect you to exert yourself beyond your strength. But Robinson will be on the board with you and you know he is a capable man and all you will have to do will be to follow his lead without worrying yourself about an investigation. We want you to take care of yourself and let Robinson do the work. You will follow our advice, won't you?"

And Carper promised that he would, and the matter was considered settled.

In the early summer it looked as if there might be an interesting contest between Harry Bennett and Representative Peters for the control of the county delegation to the congressional convention. Bennett was young, had never before asked for anything at the hands of the party, and had his heart set on making the race. Peters was a man of years, had been in politics for a long time, was rich and was well known throughout the district.

Flanders was under obligations to both men, and was not at all anxious for the time to come when he would have to declare himself. In his heart he preferred Peters, for he never quite forgave Bennett for the manner in which he persecuted Rose Barton to outwit him. Then, too, Peters was in the combination, and it was to help each other that the combination was formed.

The thing to be done was to sidetrack Harry. This is not an easy thing to do when once tne bee for office begins buzzing. Plans were made and Bennett invited to a little conference held in Ballard's office. The congressional situation was discussed, and the verdict was that if the county went into convention with two candidates it would fail to land either, and that with Bennett or Peters out of the way, the other would have a solid delegation, and could carry off the nomination.

It was known to the members of the courthouse clique that the real purpose of the conference was to get Bennett to withdraw, and Peters, who was present, understood Flanders' movement when that gentleman started the ball rolling by saying:

"Well, gentlemen, it is too bad that when we have two such good candidates that both cannot be nominated and elected. But if we can wish this county to carry off the honor, we will have to decide the matter in some way. We must speak plainly, and while I would not, for the world, hurt the feelings of either gentleman, I feel that all should understand my position. Mr. Bennett has done good work for the party, and has never before asked anything at its hands. I know the value of his work, for last fall his special organization did me much good. I am under obligations to both men, but I would be ungrateful were I not to cast my influence for Bennett."

"But we should not permit our personal feelings to override our judgement," said Bradley. "What you say about Harry is true. He has done the party great good, but so has Peters. Mr. Peters has been in the harness for years; he is well known, not only over this county, but throughout the district. Those who do not know him personally are acquainted with him by reputation. Could he not be able, through his personal acquaintance, to control more votes in convention than Bennett? Before that convention would he not be stronger than Bennett? We will have a fight to nominate either, but will it not be easier with Peters as our candidate?"

At this juncture both Peters and Bennett expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of their friends. These friends argued from the standpoint of Bradley but it seemed to require no little effort to convert Flanders to their way of thinking. The end of it all was that Bennett decided to stand aside and aid Peters in securing the nomination with the promise that Peters would be content with one term in congress and then all would join in pushing Bennett for the place.

Flanders congratulated himself that once again he had managed to extricate himself from a tight place through what he was pleased to term it, his diplomacy. In reality, it was done through his duplicity. In a little more than a year since he had entered politics he had developed into an unscrupulous politician. He did not realize that he had changed greatly since he had left Earl, Rogers & Co., and yet while with the firm he would not have entertained the thought or doing things in the way he was then doing and believing them to be right.

The delegates went to the congressional convention, every man for Peters, and when they returned they brought back with them Hon. Samuel G. Peters, the nominee of the convention for a seat in congress.

The county ticket to be nominated that year consisted only of candidates for prosecuting attorney, commissioner and infirmary director. In spite of some mutterings against a third term Carper was again nominated, and at least one promise made by the combination was fulfilled. As for infirmary director there was no contest for the place and a man was soon named and nominated without opposition.

But the courthouse crowd was careful in choosing a man for prosecuting attorney. That was an important link in the chain they were fastening about the county. The prosecutor is the legal adviser of the county commissioners. In all matters of law he is the counsellor. A master mind in the prosecutor's office wields a powerful influence for good or evil over the board of commissioners. He can check them if they are spendthrifts or tricky or if he himself is unscrupulous he can lead them into useless extravagance in the expenditure of public funds. Several young attorneys were willing to be candidates but none were acceptable to the powers which were certain to control the convention. Ballard was urged to make the race but that worthy positively refused, declaring he could not give the time to the place and that while he liked politics he did not want an office.

Paul Emery, a young man who had studied law under Ballard and had recently been admitted to the bar, was at last picked out as the man for the place. Emery was a bright young fellow and being tutored by Ballard had learned many of the tricks of his principal. Ballard was anxious to aid his student in getting a start which would give him some prestige, and Ballard's political associates were delighted with Emery for they understood that with him in the prosecutor's office Ballard would, in reality, be the prosecutor and this would mean they would have little difficulty in carrying out whatever schemes they might choose to formulate. The force of the courthouse organization carried Emery through the convention with a whirl and once more the county campaign was on.

CHAPTER XVI.

Flanders took charge of the auditor's office on the first Monday in September, 1894, and at the same time Carl Becker qualified as his deputy. Flanders kept open house during the day and a constant stream of visitors passed through the offices and made free with the cigars which Flanders had provided for the occasion.

After a year and a half of effort, after many trials and through much physical and mental discomfort he had at last attained the object which had cost him so

HELEN FLANDERS.

many sleepless nights, so much anxiety and the sacrifice of so many things which prior to his entrance into politics he considered necessary to his happiness and his peace of mind.

Flanders realized that he had paid dearly for the success which he had achieved. Most men do not moralize on the day they enter upon the performance of a public duty, but Flanders asked himself several times that day if it paid. He was perhaps led to argue the question with himself by reason of the fact that among others who came in to pay their respects, was Mr. Earl, his old employer. John was really glad to see him, and led him into his private office and seated him in an easy chair.

"I simply called in, John, to congratulate you now that you are auditor of the county, and to express the wish that you will find the duties of the position to your taste, and also to remind you that you are now the servant of all the people of the county, and it is to them that you must give an account of your stewardship."

Flanders assured Mr. Earl that the business methods he had learned of his old employer would guide him in his official work, and that the training he had received while with the company he had no doubt would qualify him to properly perform his duty.

Mr. Earl's call was brief but pleasant, and when he left he gave John a warm invitation to visit him and again extended to him his best wishes.

It was late in the afternoon, the last of the callers had departed, and Flanders sat at his desk in his office reviewing the events of the past twenty months, and again asking himself if it paid.

He had entered politics and had been successful, for every officeseker is considered successful if he lands an office. He was now entering upon the reward for what he had endured. His term of office extended through three years, and there was every reason for believing that he would be nominated and elected a second time.

He was looked upon as the leader of his party in the county. Men came to him for favors and for advice. He was yet a young man and could he not reasonably hope for something even better? Why was he not satisfied with himself?

Flanders could afford to be honest with himself, and he was. He looked the situation squarely in the face. For a year and a half he had spent his time, his money and borrowed capital in his endeavors to secure the office. He had given up a profitable, congenial and permanent position for a political job which would last but a few years. He had spent the money he had accumulated, had mortgaged his home, and had assumed other money obligations. He knew it would require some years for him to regain what he had lost, and all this time he would be growing older.

But there was another thing he knew to be true, although he was almost afraid to admit it to himself, even though alone. He knew he was a trickster. Worse than that, he was a bribe giver. He had used money to influence votes. He had debauched the electorate. He had stooped to the lowest forms of political knavery. He was insincere. He was deceitful.

He knew he had not treated his wife and daughter fairly. His family life, since he entered politics, had not been what it was before. He no longer made a confidant of Julia. They were not the chums they had been when he was with Earl, Rogers & Co. Then they were together every evening, but now almost every night he was down street conferring with his political friends. There were so many things he did not dare to tell her, things in which he was vitally interested, that he felt they were growing wider and wider apart. His daughter, now a young woman, he had to admit he scarcely knew, and he questioned whether he had not made a fool of himself to permit politics or anything else to form such a barrier between himself and those he loved so well.

Flanders went home that evening determined to turn over a new leaf and in the future to give more of his time to his family. He knew he could not admit Julia into his political secrets, and it would do no good for him now to confess the past, but he meant to make some reparation for his neglect of the past year and a half. Another thing he felt he must do, was to make the auditor's office yield him as much money as possible.

The week following the induction of Flanders into office a series of receptions were given at the Flanders home in honor of Miss Helen's entrance into society.

PAUL EMERY.

Helen was now 19 years old and her parents felt that they occupied a position which demanded that they give their daughter every social advantage.

The entertainments were delightful social functions and were attended by all the leading people of the city and surrounding country. Helen was a charming girl, pretty of face and possessed of a most graceful figure. She was full of life and yet had that modesty so becoming to the girl just entering womanhood. Old and young considered her a most valuable acquisition to the city's social circle.

It is not every girl who falls in love at the event of her coming out. Indeed, at that period the rule is for her to believe that nothing short of a title is good enough for her. Neither is it a common occurrence for a young man to seriously fall in love with a girl just entering society, for he believes that she will become all the more interesting with experience.

But Helen Flanders and Paul Emery proved exceptions to the rule. They met for the first time at Helen's coming out party and were greatly interested in each other from the beginning. Emery was of a quiet disposition and the vivacious girl entranced him. While Helen explained to her mother that "Mr. Emery is awfully nice and quite different from the other young men I met."

All the fall these young people were much together. They danced, drove, went to the thatre and young Emery was a frequent caller at the Flanders home. It was a clear case of love at first sight, but it was a true and lasting love which grew stronger with time and played a most important part not only in the lives of these two, but had a direct bearing on others, and its influence was felt throughout the county.

The campaign was brief and rather uninteresting. The ticket was so small that there was little enthusiasm in either party, and the remark was common that so tame a campaign had not been witnessed in that close county in years.

But the court house crowd was not quiet. It took nothing for granted. Its members conducted a gumshoe campaign in order not to stir up the opposition. On the surface everything was calm, but those on the inside understood that nothing was being left undone by Flanders and his friends to elect Carper and Emery. If by hook or crook they should fail then the castles they were building must tumble, while, if they succeeded, it meant that they would control all the important county offices and have the entire business of the county within their grasp. They were playing for big stakes, and could not afford to lose

And they did not lose. In two successive campaigns the Flanders party was successful in electing the entire ticket. Emery won by a good majority, for he was popular, and withal a clean young man, the only thing urged against him was his being a protege of Ballard's. But even that did not lose him votes among those who best knew him, for they believed he would think and act for himself. Had the court house crowd suspected that he would do this, it would not have worked so hard for his election.

Emery himself was not more delighted over his victory at the polls than was Helen.

"Isn't it lovely," she said, when he came in to tell her the news. "I am as happy as I can be, and I am so proud of you. I am sure this is only the beginning of a brilliant career, and if you will be careful and only do that which is right, there is no position in the line of your profession to which you may not aspire. Really, I expect some day to call you Judge Emery."

"Well, little one, your good wishes and confidence in me will nerve me to attempt anything in the line of promotion. I mean to do my duty as I see it, and while at times it may not be pleasant, I shall not shirk it. A public officer is nothing but a servant of the people, and if he accepts a trust at their hands he should be able to give a good account of himself.

"I know some people say I am tricky, like Ballard, and it may be that being a young man, a mere boy, for I am only 24, I have been unduly influenced by him, but I am a man and have been selected to fill the place of a man, and I intend to make a record for myself and not lean upon any other lawyer any more than I can help."

"That's right, Paul," said Helen, giving him a look which showed such supreme trust and confidence that it would have prompted any young man to resolve to do his best, "do your duty; rely on yourself and don't forget there is at least one person who trusts you and believes in you. And don't you dare indict me, Mr. Prosecutor."

Paul caught her hand, kissed it, and before saying good-bye declared that he believed he had good reason for indicting her on the charge of grand larceny because he felt that she had taken his heart, without even saying "by your leave."

With the installation of Emery in the prosecutor's office the following January the court house contingent felt thoroughly entrenched and ready for business. The organization had been built up with care and secrecy. The whole thing had been well planned and cleverly executed. In the spring and fall campaigns the machine had worked with such system as to be wonderfully successful. As a result it had absolute control of county and city affairs and could reach out and dictate district nominations. The thing to be done now was to so strengthen the organization that it could be perpetuated.

Under the guise of complying with the law county officials can reward their pets and enrich themselves while the taxpayers foot the bills and remain ignorant of the extent to which they are being fleeced. In hundreds of counties in the United States public affairs are conducted in a manner little less than wholesale robbery. In a score of ways funds are used lavishly and without giving the people value received. The board of commissioners is the legislative body of the county and is responsible for its good or bad management, but it frequently happens that many of these commissioners are either ignorant and inexperienced or see an opportunity of enriching themselves at the expense of the public. In either event the county is the loser.

In their secret conferences the understanding was reached by the members of the courthouse combination that whatever money could be made by advantageous deals in public matters was to go into a fund to be used to further their political interests and those of the party of which they were members. It was not to go to the members personally but was to be kept solely for political purposes and to strengthen the grasp of the combination on the county and to enlarge its scope of work as occasion might warrant.

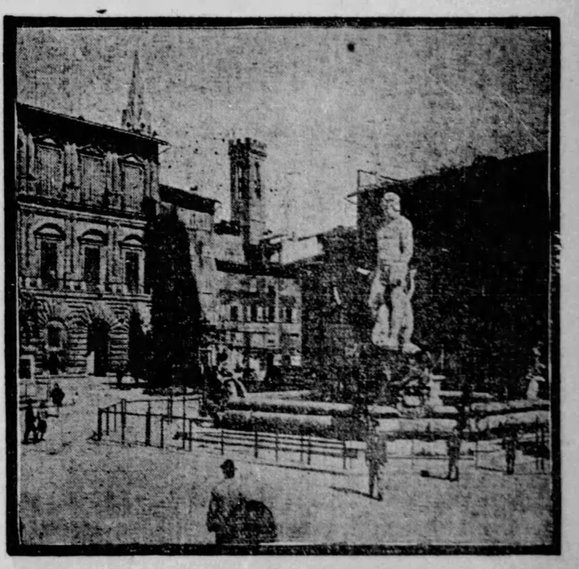
The first step taken was to engage the services of a tax inquisitor. Under the laws of Ohio the commissioners, auditor, prosecutor and treasurer can secure an inquisitor whose duty it is to ferret out such persons who do not make a fair return of their taxable property to be placed on the duplicate and be made subject to taxation. What such a law was passed cannot be explained except on the ground that some person foresaw that under its provisions an opportunity was afforded for making large sums of money with very little effort. At any rate the law was passed and is yet in force, although county officials are elected to execute the duties which tax inquisitors perform, notwithstanding many of them go far beyond the limit intended by the men who enacted the legislation.

Treasurer Phillips knew of a man in the adjoining county who could be secured for the work and who agreed to give half the 20 per cent allowed him by the law to the officials if they would engage him. The commissioners and the auditor heartily favored the plan and the bargain was made. This meant a neat little sum each year for the treasury of the courthouse clique.

When this money began to come in a regular organization was formed with Probate Judge Bradley as chairman and John Flanders treasurer.

At one of the conferences Commissioner Robinson reported that several new bridges would have to be built at once. There was a small river and three or four creeks running through the county and they were crossed at different points by wooden structures, several of them old and one or two really dangerous. He had a friend living in Pennsylvania who was

WHERE SAVONAROLA WAS EXECUTED



A beautiful fountain of Neptune, by Ammant, marks the spot today in Florence where the great reformer Savonarola was executed. Several of the houses now surrounding the fountain are the same from which the Florentines looked down on the execution. Savonarola, it will be recalled, met his death by being burned at the stake, in the presence of a great crowd. Several centuries passed before the citizens of the city he had done so much for learned to appreciate the great preacher's work.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention--but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

53 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.
Dear Sir: Jan. 11th, 1904.

"Ever since I was in the Army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today, and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am,"

Very truly yours,
I. C. RICHARDSON.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE FIRST GENERATION

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The old man and his wife are dead and gone now. Their two daughters have moved to another city and are great ladies in society, with children who do not know and would not believe that their grandparents came to America as steerage passengers. So it will do no harm if the story is told, for it cannot take away the money the old man left, or bring his descendants down from their high estate.

Patrick Turley began his business life without a dollar. That seems to be the necessary condition at the outset of every rich man's career, and Patrick fulfilled it to the letter. He came from Ireland in the steerage of a ship and landed in America with nothing except the ragged clothes he stood in and a determination to make his fortune.

He apprenticed himself to a carpenter, receiving for his services his board and clothing while he was learning the trade. After his apprenticeship was finished, he worked for wages and saved them to such good result that while the fire of youth was still in his eyes he could send for Rosie in the old country to come and be his bride.

Rosie came as fast as wind and wave would bring her, and proved herself a handsome colleen with the will to roll up her sleeves and labor for the good of Patrick and his savings. Once married they decided to go west to a thriving city where wages were high and work was plenty. They made the journey in an emigrant car with most of their worldly goods done up in two blue plaid blankets, but Patrick had a roll of money sewed in the lining of his coat, and when they reached their destination, he spent enough of his fund to establish a comfortable home in a three-roomed cottage. Here their two children, little Rosie and Maggie were born, with the difference of a year in their ages. And here they lived in homely comfort until the cottage grew too small for their needs, and Patrick as "boss carpenter," felt justified in moving to a two-storied, red-brick cube of a house with a piazza across the front and a cupola on the roof.

Mrs. Turley was sure that none in the land was greater. She enjoyed her prosperity, but could see no reason why she should relinquish back-fence sociabilities or cease to do her own washing and hang it out on the line every Monday. This was when Rosie and Maggie were small. In their childhood the little girls had the usual affinity for dirt, and ran wild until they were old enough to be sent to the public schools. They took a cheerful view of life and wore the shapeless calico garments their mother provided without a thought of finer raiment. They absorbed as much of the knowledge imparted by their teachers as the average children, though they did not trouble themselves especially about the value of learning.

Their father, when he was at home in his shirt-sleeves and carpet slippers, was a good playmate and generous with his pennies, but he never took himself seriously as a parent. Their mother was easy-going too, so the girls had very litt'e home training and accepted things as they were, indifferent to anything better.

When they were "young misses," they began to take notice and they discovered their father was a rich contractor regarded with respect in business circles. After this they took more notice and picked up into neat and careful misses, who read books that told about boarding schools and polite society. Then they clamored to be sent to one of these fascinating boarding schools and to have plush furniture in the parlor.

Patrick, taking the whole affair as a joke, bought the furniture and sent the girls away to a school where they learned fine manners and made acquaintances with young ladies belonging to fashionable people. Their demands for money became somewhat astonishing, but Patrick, having more than he could spend, supplied their demands without a murmur.

The girls' vacation visits at home were not seasons of unmitigated joy to Patrick and the elder Rosie. They scorned the simple style of housekeeping. They sat up very straight at the table, refused gravy on their mashed potatoes and shuddered when they saw their father eat pie with a knife. They pointed out the error of his ways, but there were times when Patrick could be firm and he declined to mend his table manners.

"Sure, yees'll be havin' me ate soup wid a sponge," he remarked with fine sarcasm.

Rosie and Maggie were graduated from school as Rosalynde and Marguerite Turley. They were well-made, attractive girls, and their school friends led to their introduction to people they had never known before in their home city. The town had grown as rapidly as Patrick's wealth and the Turleys were reckoned as one of the old families.

Patrick and his Rosie had no social aspirations and clung to their old friends and customs. Rosalynde and Marguerite had unlimited ambitions, and, backed by their father's money, made rapid progress in their race for social recognition. They banished the plush furniture and chromos from the parlor and changed it to a drawing room, equipped with rugs and water colors and all the rest of the paraphernalia. When they entertained visitors their parents in obedience to the unwritten parlor law, retired to the back of the house and let the young people have full sway.

The neighborhood where the Turleys lived had been a fairly pleasant one when they moved into it, and was considered rather near to the edge of the city limits. Gradually, with the growth of the town, the onsweep of factories and shops had threatened to engulf it, and the Turley mansion alone of the few dwelling houses that remained of the old guard, did not have the sign, "Furnished Rooms to Let," in its windows.

The young ladies were more than ready to move into an aristocratic part of the city, but at first their father would not even consider making the change. The house was grand enough for him. It was convenient to his business, his friends knew their way there, and, above all, it was "home." His wife Rosie was contented there too, and dreaded going to a part of town where neighborly backfence visits were not in fashion.

They held out for some time against the pressure brought to bear by their daughters, but finally, conquered by youthful insistence and persistency, Patrick gave his girls their way as he had done ever since they were born. He built a house in the locality selected by Rosalynde and Marguerite and let them furnish it according to their taste. It was new and elegant from top to bottom, inside and out. Nothing was taken from the old place. The household gods, dear to the hearts of Patrick and Rosie, were left despised and alone. The Misses Turley had not yet been bitten with the craze for heirlooms and wanted the discarded furniture sold with the house.

Patrick had another view. He let things remain exactly as they had been for years and made no effort to dispose of the only place he could think of as home. He and Rosie were never quite comfortable in the new establishment. Patrick went about in his stocking feet for fear he should slip and fall on the polished floors, and the "haythen roogs" were a never-ending source of irritation. His daughters had planned and furnished him a "den," but neither force nor persuasion could make him enter it. Patrick could not and would not be put in tune with the luxury of his surroundings and Rosie was equally difficult to transplant.

"We'll sthand ut till the gurls get married, and then I have me plans," Patrick told Rosie in confidence.

He held the purse strings loosely and gave the girls their fling, refusing them nothing, except his presence at their elaborate entertainments. Rosie the elder, being instructed that it was her duty, put on the rich clothes her daughters ordered, and, when it was required of her played the part of hostess creditably by looking handsome, speaking seldom and smiling often.

In due time the girls made good marriages and departed in a final burst of glory to homes of their own. Patrick arose to the occasion at the double wedding, and for the first and last time in his life put on evening clothes and company manners. He received the guests with an all-pervading hospitality and manfully supported his Rosie through the ordeal of the evening.

"Ye bate 'em all for foine looks, Rosie," he made opportunity to whisper.

When the last wedding guest had departed and the servants were putting the house in order, Patrick sought out his wife. "Come away, Rosie," he said, "come away home."

"What do ye be manin', Patrick?" asked Rosie.

"It's home we're goin', darlin," said Patrick.

"Do ye mane ut, Patrick, love?" cried Rosie, delight making her voice like music.

"I do that same," answered Patrick. "Come away home."

She followed him gladly, back to the old, red-brick cube of a house with the piazza across the front and the cupola on the roof. When they were there they went into the hall and locked the door behind them. The plush furniture was arranged in the parlor as it used to be. The embers of a fire were glowing in the fireplace and two easy chairs stood cosily side by side near the hearth. Patrick lighted the old-fashioned glass lamp with a strip of red flannel in its bowl. It had been one of their earliest purchases. Rosie threw off her wraps, and, regardless of her wedding finery, found a broom and swept away some ashes fallen from the grate. Then she made herself comfortable in one of the chairs and turned with a contented smile to Patrick.

He had removed his coat and shoes and collar, and with outstretched feet, sat serenely puffing clouds of smoke from his short, black pipe. He looked back at his wife, his faded eyes alight with happiness.

"Glory be to Ireland, Rosie darlin'," he said.

THE ADVENTURES OF A PHILADELPHIAN

A man came to New York to spend a few days. He had pecuniary experiences as follows: A railroad cabman wanted 85 cents for bringing him to his hotel; proper charge, 35 cents. The hotel newsstand wanted 10 cents for a newspaper; proper charge, 3 cents. Fee to waiter for dinner, 15 cents; waiter grumbled and was reported. Cab to the theatre, charge, $2; proper charge, $1. For one hundred violets, charge, $8; paid $4. Theatre, all seats sold; referred to speculators; summoned manager and got two excellent seats forthwith. Cab back to hotel, $2.50; paid $1. Crackers and milk for lunch, charge, 60 cents; appeal to manager; paid 20 cents. An antique shop wanted $75 for a bogus Delft plate; protest; plate reduced to $3. Five-dollar andirons offered to visitor for $40. Worked-over print offered him as original drawing. For hair-cut and shampoo, charge, $1; paid 60 cents. For moving trunks, charge, $1.50; paid 50 cents. Hack to ferry, charge, $2.50; paid $1.25. Relating these experiences in greater detail than we have given, he winds up: "And I don't think I look 'from the country' either." He was not from the country. His name is Edward Bok, and he divulged these experiences in his own periodical. What is there about Philadelphia that a man from there should make so curious an impression on industrial New York? Never mind. If Mr. Bok had gratified the demands of all the hackmen, barbers, waiters, and others who overcharged him, it would have cost him five or six dollars more than he paid. He didn't gratify them, but he went home and wrote a piece about them. The piece was worth at least $50. We see, therefore, that in a short time in New York he acquired fifty dollars' worth of experience for six dollars, which he did not have to pay. Where on earth are such bargains to be found as in New York?—Harper's Weekly.

DIDN'T LIKE IT

Soon Found Why.

Coffee has a terrible hold on some people.

"About 8 years ago I was a great sufferer from stomach trouble, my liver was all out of fix and a wise doctor forbid tea and coffee. At that time I was so weak I could hardly walk, absolutely poisoned.

"One day I noticed Postum in the store and having read about it I bought a package and made some. I did not like it, but tried it again and followed directions carefully. It was not long before I liked it better than any other drink and it has brought me out of all the old coffee troubles, too.

"I can now eat what I want, am strong and healthy and the effects of Postum on me were so good all our family soon drank it.

"In summer when the weather is hot I do not have that 'all gone' feeling now for when I drink a cup of Postum it refreshes and strengthens but never has the bad after-effect like coffee.

"Postum is like everything else—it needs to be made right and there is no better way than the directions on the package." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

LOVE DIES.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox says there comes a time in the course of married love when "the thrill goes out of the hand-clasp and the kiss at times, and it is then that husband and wife may be susceptible to other magnetic personalities." The reason for this condition of affairs is often the fault of the husband, but how often is it not due to the wife's nervousness and irritability due to some trouble with the organs peculiarly feminine—the wife under such circumstances feels languid aud spiritless—she suffers perhaps from headache and sleeplessness.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

A great deal of sickness may be saved by keeping on hand a copy of Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser." Sent free, paper-bound, for twenty-one one-cent stamps, to pay cost of mailing *only;* or cloth-bound for thirty-one stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Constipation and a bilious attack go hand-in-hand. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure and speedy cure for both. Tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Nothing else is "just as good."

SHEP A GLOBE TROTTER

Dog That Has Traveled 9,000 Miles and Is Still Going.

As a globe trotter, with wanderings extending from the frigid regions of the North to the tropics and with Easting and Westing that covers the farthest reaches of the American continent, six-year-old Shep has a record to be proud of. It is something like 9,000 miles, of which considerable was on foot and with not a few periods of stress. Shep is a dog, a Scotch collie, the property of G. Carlton Woodward, of this city. He is of the average size and more than usually well covered with long, yellow hair, which turns to black on the tip ends. Shep is very intelligent and of a pleasant but grave demeanor. He has worked his passage on much of his journeyings and has seen hard as well as easy life. Born somewhere in Montana, he found his way to the Klondike, where, in Dawson City, in 1902, he was purchased by Mr. Woodward, to become one of a team to draw a sled from there to Fairbanks, 650 miles away. He was bought at a bargain, too, for he cost only $50 and showed such intelligence that he was made leader of the team. During that trip and subsequently, through hardship and luxury, he became so endeared to his master that Mr. Woodward, though owning various dogs at different times, has kept Shep ever since.

Not counting his trip from Montana to Dawson City Shep's travels since Mr. Woodward has owned him have been as follows: From Dawson to Fairbanks, pulling a sled, 650 miles; from there down the Tanana river, by boat, 350 miles; miles; thence up to Dawson by steamer, 750 miles; then to White Horse, walking and sledding, 450 miles; thence to Skagway, by train, 110 miles; thence to Seattle, by boat, 1000 miles; thence to San Francisco, by rail, 400 miles; next to Panama, where he suffered greatly from the heat, by boat; across the Isthmus by rail—47 miles that took three hours—up to New York, by boat, and from there to this city, by rail, making up the 9000 miles. The past week Shep started for the Klondike again.

Shep does his 50 miles a day walking without any trouble, if his feet are all right, and if pulling a sled he goes from 35 to 40 miles. His allowance of food while doing this work is three pounds a day of rice, oatmeal and bacon, carried on the sled for the purpose and just what his master eats, though both of them have more than once, through the vicissitudes of fortune, been compelled to travel far on much less food. A sled team varies from three to eight dogs, according to the amount to be carried, and on the allowance of food given above each dog is supposed to pull 100 pounds.

More feet come from traveling in snow when the thermometer is just right to freeze it between the toes. In this case a green dog tries, at every halt, to pull the frozen snow out from between the toes, and when it comes hair and skin come with it. Most of the trails are on the frozen river beds. These are covered with dry snow the traveling is good, but when the snow melts and a freeze follows the path is covered with sharp little points of ice, which cut like glass, and then there is no alternative but to put moccasins of canvas, hide, or anything else that may be had, on the animals' feet. This, of course, makes travel slower.

A great many of the dogs used in the Klondike for sledding are of Shep's breed, and they seem to be good for the work. The "husky," which is the dog invented by the Hudson Bay people and originally used for the purpose, is a cross between the Newfoundland dog and the wolf. They are somewhat larger and stronger than the collies, but of not much greater endurance if the latter be acclimated.—Philadelphia Record.

Noses as Thermometers.

Although the process of injecting solid paraffin under the skin was at first hailed with delight by persons desirous of remedying the defective shape of their noses, it has now been found to have its drawbacks, says the Petit Parisien. At the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine, M. Jagarde drew attention to some of these. The least pressure, he stated, was fatal to the symmetry of the organs thus beautified. Paraffin is also very sensitive to heat, and a nose admirably modeled by the aid of the new process is as responsive to atmospheric changes as a thermometer. More serious is the danger of blood-poisoning caused by the absorption of particles of paraffin into the system. Blood poisoning sometimes ensues, and the results are frequently very grave.

Record Photography.

A photograph covering 195 square feet of space has just been taken for the St. Louis World's Fair. In point of size alone this photograph breaks all previous records. Apart from that, the photograph has been pronounced with of the most beautiful and perfect ever developed and printed. The scene selected embraces the Bay of Naples. The camera was mounted on the battlements of the Castle of San Martino, and miles away in the distance on the left Vesuvius looms up impressively. In the enormous width of the photograph, the whole panorama of Vesuvius and the city of Naples is spread out with wonderfully realistic effect before the spectator.

Cancer Cured by Anointing with Oil

A combination of soothing and balmy oils has been discovered which readily cures all forms of cancer and tumor. It is safe and sure and may be used at home without pain or disfigurement. Readers should write for free books to the originators, whose home office address is Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bedstead on Closet Door.

No matter how many things a bedroom may lack, or how many things its occupant manages to get along without, the bed is always a necessity. The chairs, dresser, chiffonier, toilet table, etc., can be dispensed with if need be, but there must be some place for the person to spend his or her sleeping hours. In many cases the bed takes up so much space that there is really no room for more furniture, should the means enable the occupant to indulge in it. One way to obtain more space in the room used as sleeping quarters is shown in the illustration. As nearly every room is provided with a closet, the inventor has utilized the door for the purpose of suspending his invention, hiding it in the closet while not

in use. To this end it is designed to fold almost flat against the inside of the door, occupying very little space and not interfering with the use of the interior for the storage of clothing, etc. The headboard of the bed is formed by the door, and when the bed is tilted down into a horizontal position for use the wire rod which connects the legs tilts them at right angles to the frame, instead of parallel to it, as they were when the bed was folded. When the bed is collapsed against the inner surface of the door and the latter is shut there is a considerable amount of space to be devoted to other purposes which would otherwise have had to be occupied by the bed.

Gold Nuggets Found in a Duck's Stomach.

In the stomach of a duck which he killed on his farm near Spring Grove, Pa., William Ness found nine gold nuggets as large as buckshot.

The duck was raised with a dozen others on the Ness farm, and, as it never had access to running water and always fed on the farm, Ness is convinced that there is gold on his land, and he will prospect for it. The farm is near that of Eli Zeigler, on which gold was recently discovered.—New York Herald.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some one give in the Farmstead directions to make a home-made brooder for little chicks?—S., Trinway, O.

Will you kindly give me information relative to the fruit tree worms? How and when do they breed? I mean the worms that attack the fruit.—B., Leslie, Mich.

There are many different kinds of insects which attack different kinds of fruit. We shall be glad to print any replies to the above, but beg our friends to be more specific in their queries.

I wish to hear from some of the readers of The Blade in regard to what they call here "nerving" a horse for lameness. The operation on the start is all right but what I want to know is, will it render him useless in time and how long a time?—J. Cooney.

My mare had a colt last spring which died when foaled. She has not done well since; has a discharge, is quite constipated and looks around at her side as if it hurt her. What can I do for her?—W., Montrose, Colo.

It Is Hollow Stomach.

Editor Farmstead: S. M. H., of Ky., wanted to know the name of hollow horn. Tell him it is the hollow stomach and not the hollow horn. Tell him in the spring to feed the cow potatoes or beets or turnips, just as he does when he thinks she has hollow horn, and she will be all right. I am 51 years old, live on a farm and raise stock, and never saw that disease yet. Sheep will take the same disease when feed is scarce, so quit having those useless holes in their horns.—S., Precious, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell all who are interested that there is no such disease as hollow horn. It is simply hollow stomach. The system becomes impoverished by not having sufficient food and shelter. This has been my experience in the care of cattle for 50 years. So I think if all would keep their cattle in good living condition there would be no cause for complaint. Good hay and corn are the preventatives.—C., Ligonier, Ind.

Editor Farmstead: Relative to the treatment which the poor bovine animal receives from many empirics for hollow horn and wolf in the tail, which they always have when sick, I would like to ask how many of you would like the same treatment, so far as it could be applied, whenever you are sick? I think any man who loves holes in cows' horns fills their ears and binds pepper, salt, etc., should be arrested for cruelty to animals. —H., Buffalo, N. Y.

Will some reader of The Blade please tell me of a cure for ivy poison?—B., Macy, Ind.

I have a colt 16 months old, hearty, healthy and in good growing order. He has a lot to run in. I feed mixed fodder and hay, with bran, corn and green rye. If I turn him out he will walk round a while, get lame in his right foreleg and begin to tremble in his shoulders and legs until he gets so stiff he will lie down. I can hear his heart beat very rapidly for a moment, then he will get up, apparently all right for a while. He trembles while standing, and steps from one foot to the other. Also, if anything frightens him it will make him decidedly worse. He has no worms. Please name the disease and tell the remedy.—W., Lexington, N. C.

A mare 9 years old got down. I had to help her up for three weeks all the time. It seemed the trouble was all in her limbs. She ate heartily, but fell away all the time until she died. I have a horse in the same fix. Will some one name the disease and give a remedy?—E. W., Elchorn, Ill.

I have observed a number of lumps on my cow's back, the surface of the skin over them apparently being unaffected. When the lumps are pressed alternately on one side and the other there is a sound similar to pressing a rubber ball partly filled with water, or a "squashing" sound. Have noticed it in only the one cow. She does not respond properly in flesh to the feed she receives. Can some one explain and give remedy?—W., Marquette, Wyo.

About Farmstead Queries.

Editor Farmstead: On reading your paper, page two, third column, under the head of Farmstead that J. H., Rufus, Roane Co., West Va., makes inquiry for a remedy for scratches. If you will give me his full name and address I will send him an ointment I make that will furnish him relief.—B. F. M.

We are obliged regretfully to decline such requests. What we wish to do in such a case is to print the formula for a remedy, so that all Farmstead readers interested may have the benefit of it. We can not name any patented remedy, for any disease, as it would be free advertising.

Cotton Seed Meal.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell R. F. C., of Sherman, Tex., that cotton seed meal is a fine fat producer, and if properly used will not cause blindness; but if too much is given it will weaken the eyes and cause the hair to come off his stock. I have 15 years' experience in feeding cotton meal to work oxen.—B., Caryville, Fla.

Some Sure Cures.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to several inquiries, I know that too much green food, and especially grass, will kill hens that run out and do not have much grain. Being hungry, they will pick and pick till the crop or gizzard, or both, are packed with the blades of grass, which being tough and stringy, are hard to grind, and sour. Then the fowl will droop with little appetite and the passages are yellow or green. After weeks, the fowl will die. I lost many, and after death opened them to find the cause. What kills hens will probably kill turkeys. A preventative is feed more grain and plenty of grit or gravel.

Scaly leg in fowls is caused by a minute insect which works under the scales and makes the legs, sometimes the feet, also sore. Make a paste of sulphur and lard, adding a few drops of kerosene (coal oil) to make it more penetrating. With a cloth gently rub or pat the mixture on the legs and feet at night so that it may remain on some time before being rubbed off. If the feet are dirty, wash and dry before applying. Two or three applications with three or four days between, are generally sufficient. If the disease is of long standing, give them a small amount of sulphur in their feed. It is the sulphur in the paste that cures. Clean the henhouse and perches, put clean straw in the nest boxes.

For mange cattle, steep tobacco, and on a mild, sunshiny day, apply the decoction on top of the head and neck and along both sides of the backbone and anywhere else that you see lice.

For mange on cattle or horses, make a paste of sulphur and lard. Rub your hand over legs and body and where you find a pimple rub in good and also where the hair is off. Rub around in the edge of hair too. Not all bare spots on stock are caused by mange. The raised, rough pimples are proof of mange, the hair comes off with the scale. Mange insects breed in old litter or manure. All these remedies have been used by myself and are sure cures.—M. E. R., Toledo, O.

Cabbage Worms.

Editor Farmstead: In The Blade of March 17, W., of Somerset, Ky., wanted a sure recipe for cabbage worms. I have tried this with good results: Take black pepper, grind very fine and dust on the cabbage heads while the dew is on and just after a rain, twice a week. Use no salt, as that kills the cabbage.—J., Nye, W. Va.

Poultry Raising.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice in your valuable paper a great deal of information in regard to poultry. As I look at the matter, there are a great many things to consider in regard to raising poultry. First, a person must have the right kind of stock. Some people think just so they have stock they can call chickens, that is all that is necessary. But that is not the case. To illustrate, I will relate a circumstance which has happened here in my own neighborhood if the editor will allow me the space.

My grandfather is one of the old timers. He does not believe in any new fads. He has at least four times as many chickens as we have, but we get just about as many eggs as he does. He has the old-time mixed-up, muffled head, top knotted stock, while we have the brown, white and buff Leghorns. We tried the old time stock about two years and found they would not pan out. While we have the above named fowls, there is still a better breed, namely the silver laced Wyandottes. Though the Leghorns are very fine layers the silver-laced Wyandottes will lay just as well, or did for us, as the Leghorns did; they weigh from five to eight pounds and the Leghorns will only weigh from three to five pounds. Then the Wyandottes are not half as mean in regard to being into everything. They are good mothers and good setters. The Leghorns are not.

Another thing: When young chicks hatch, don't feed them anything until they are twelve hours old; and when you do feed them, don't feed raw dough. Always feed them bread the first week, as raw dough will sour in their crops.

Now comes the feed for old fowls. Never feed too much corn; it will make the egg shells soft. Always feed plenty of whole grain at night, and nothing scarcely in the morning, when they have a good range. Of course, in the winter, when fowls can't get anything at all, they have to be fed night and morning, just the same.

I will give you a sure cure for cholera. It sounds very simple, but it is just as sure to cure as I am telling it. When chickens have cholera, first catch all the sick chickens or ducks, and then catch from what is left enough to make one-half of all, including the sick ones. Take all these you have caught, clear away from the well stock and the ones left at home will not take the cholera. Be sure to take all dead ones and bury them deep.—H., Talbotts, Tenn.

Shampoo Bib and Headrest.

While many good preparations are offered for application to the scalp, with guarantees covering everything from curing dandruff and falling hair to growing hair on the head over night, probably the majority of these are not to be compared in the amount of benefit the scalp derives from a good shampoo. This treatment not only removes all the dirt, but also stirs

up the roots and starts a better circulation of the blood to carry off impurities and promote the growth. It is customary when one wants a shampoo to visit the barber or hair-dressing parlor, as there are but poor facilities for the treatment at home. In some seasons of the year, however, this is a dangerous practice, as the hair may not be thoroughly dried, and cold can be easily contracted by contact with the air on the way home. To eliminate this risk by providing a convenient arrangement for home use, a California women has designed the shampoo bib and headrest shown in the illustration. The value of this device lies in the fact that it can be used in connection with an ordinary kitchen chair. Its purpose is to prevent the water and suds from trickling down the neck and spotting the clothing. The shape of the bib is such that it fits tightly against the back of the neck and projects forward on either side. Directly at the rear is an opening, through which the suds and rinsing water can pass off to a basin beneath.

METAMORPHOSES OF THE MULE

I.

They curried and foddered the Democrat mule,
And fixed him the best that they could;
They bound him with cloths, and they aired out his moths
All in vain, for he wouldn't be good.
Then they sadly replaced him, all treatment in vain,
On a dusty, innocuous shelf,
Where he stood like a fool—for it seemed that the mule
Had been making a goose of himself.

II.

So there he stood a-looking blue,
And waved his ears sardonic,
Till some one said: "I think he'll do—
He merely needs a tonic."
They fed him booms and cyclone juice
And silver strands of Bryan;
They fed him yellow journal news
Till he was near to dyin'.
With anti-this and anti-that
A-sizzling in his throat,
At length he found the breath to blat,
"I see. I am the goat."

III.

So thus reduced to sorry straits,
The leaders got astride him,
And forty-seven candidates
Attempted for to ride him.
They gee'd and hawed, they pulled and sawed,
But there was "nothin' doin'."
He wouldn't whoa, he couldn't go—
He was a stately ruin.
They whipped and coaxed, they swore and hoaxed;
In vain their efforts fertile.
With shaking wheeze and quaking knees,
The poor old mule turned turtle.
—Wallace Irwin in New York Globe.

THE FATTED CALF.

They were lounging in Senator Foraker's smoking room the other night, Speaker Cannon and a dozen senators and representatives, and this was Senator Carmack's story, when it got up to him:

"Just after the war, in reconstruction days, the Democrats down my way hired a negro to do some campaigning among his own race. This negro dwelt with great fervor upon the scandalous way the north was treating the returning southerners.

"'Why,' said the negro orator, 'de prodigal son was treated better dan dese white folks is being treated. You all remembers about dat prodigal son. When he come back h— was n— he was yet afar off, and put a ring on his finger and a new robe on him, and killed de fatted calf—yes, sah, de fatted calf.'

"Then a Republican negro campaigner followed. 'Dat nigger didn't tell you all right about dat fatted calf business,' he said. 'De straight ob de story was another way. You must remember dat de prodigal son was sorry for his misdoings. He come back and 'lowed to his father dat he was not worthy to be his son, but was willing to go right out into de cotton field wid de oder field hands and pick cotton.

"'Is dese yere southern white folks sorry? No suh; not a bit. Dey don't supplicate for anything. Dey just strops a six-shooter 'round 'emselves, stalks in and says 'Whar is dat veal?'"—Washington Star.

The Impudent Caddie.

One of the English weekly papers tells a good "caddie" story. A distinguished amateur came to the links with the air of one who has only to come and see in order to conquer. "Haw, caddie," he said. "Yes sir." "Haw, I see. Just a drive and a putt." He addressed the ball, swung, and drove it a couple of yards. "Noo," said the caddie, "noo for the de'il o' a putt!"

Japan's Cheap Postal Service.

In at least one point Japan is ahead of any other country in the world—the cheapness of her postal service. In spite of the mountains and irregular nature of the country, of the fact that there are only about 100 miles of railways in operation, and other similar drawbacks, a letter can be sent from any point in the empire to any other point for two sen—or considerably less than two cents.

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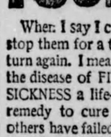

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RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Mount Tabor.

At the battle of Mount Tabor, where Napoleon defeated six to one, what did Murat mean when he said he thought of Christ and his transfiguration?—G. A. N., Tennessee City, Tenn.

Mount Tabor lies about six or eight miles due east from Nazareth, and is the reputed scene of the transfiguration, though the best Biblical scholars do not agree. For an account of the transfiguration, read Matthew xvii, 1, 2. What more natural than that Marshal Murat, coming into battle on the plain at the foot of this mountain, should be reminded of the scene reputed to have taken place on its summit?

Easter Eggs.

Please tell me what gave rise to the Easter egg.—W. G. P., Fayetteville, Tenn.

Easter is the festival of the resurrection of Jesus. The egg is without apparent life, closed like his tomb, but from it comes the living bird. Hence it was early taken as a symbol of the resurrection and eaten on Easter. The eggs were first colored red, to typify the blood of Jesus, but now they are colored of any and every hue.

Free Thinkers.

What is a free thinker? Does he believe the Bible? Does he believe that labyrinth of absurdity known as evolution?—E. G. S., Greensboro, N. C.

The Century dictionary says a free thinker is "one who is not guided in the formation of his beliefs by obedience to authority, but submits the claims of authority to reason as the ultimate arbiter." This does not mean with relation to religion only, but in any of the affairs of life. You seem to confine it to religious belief, in this narrow sense it means one who declines to believe simply because he is told to believe, but demands to know the reasons why he should believe, and to accept or reject them as his judgment shall dictate.

In religion, then, a free thinker does not accept the Koran, because he does not believe it was dictated to Mohammed from heaven; he does not accept any or only portions of the Bible, because to him the proofs of its divine origin are not convincing; and so on.

There are different names given to different phases of this independent thinking. Thus, term "infidel" is applied by Mohammedans to all who do not believe their religion, because the word "infidel" means "without faith." Christians call those infidels who do not believe the doctrines of the church, who do not believe the Bible to be divinely inspired. A deist believes there is a God, but does not believe that we have ever had a revelation from him. An atheist refuses to believe there is a God. A skeptic is a doubter, and so on.

As to whether free thinkers believe in evolution, we cannot say. Probably some do, and some do not. Your reference to it as a "labyrinth of absurdity" is unfortunate, for the more highly educated Christians believe in it, and find nothing absurd in it. On the contrary, they find it a beautifully logical demonstration of the manner and method whereby the Almighty developed the universe, the earth, and its animal and vegetable inhabitants. You probably never investigated the subject. You have formed your opinions from what someone else wrote or said, instead of reading the works of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall and other great scientific authorities. Let us exhort you to investigate before pronouncing a superficial and erroneous judgment.

The Deluge.

Is there any geological evidence of Noah's flood? If not in what light is our learned churchmen look upon the account in Genesis?—C. W. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Supposing that the deluge actually occurred, and covered the entire earth, its duration was not long enough to leave any geological evidences that would be recognizable now. The best cited authorities among Christians look upon the story of the deluge as a tradition, probably based on some extraordinary inundation of Mesopotamia by the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

The Pueblo Indians.

In traveling through New Mexico and Arizona, I see many old ruins, parts of stone buildings, with large trees grown within the walls; also traces of ditches through the heavy timber. Can you tell what race of people inhabited that country at the time those improvements were made? It must have been hundreds of years ago.—H. S., Salem, Ore.

Very little is accurately known of the subject. It is deemed probable that the older of these were built by different tribes which afterward journeyed into Mexico, and were the ancestors of the Indians found there by Cortez. But all of them did not migrate, for many of these pueblos were occupied within a century by a peaceful tribe of Indians, who were driven away from most of these places by the more savage Comaches, Navajoes and Apaches. Some remnants of these still survive, and the Moqui and other tribes that live in communities are probably the descendants of the original builders of these structures. The Indians dwelling in communities are called "pueblo Indians"—pueblo being Spanish for a village.

The Potomac River.

Please tell me when the Potomas river was discovered and by whom.—R. E. C., Slate, W. Va.

It is believed that Capt. John Smith in his explorations of Chesapeake bay and the rivers flowing into it, went up the Potomac as far as the foot of the lower falls, just above Georgetown, now the northwestern section of Washington city, in 1614.

Amati Violins.

S. E. W., Van Camp, W. Va.:—The Amati family, of Cremona, Italy, was one of celebrated violin makers. The five of the family were: 1.—Andrea, born 1500 to 1520, died about 1577. 2.—Nicolo, a younger brother ,noted for his violoncellos. 3.—Antonio, son of Andrea, born about 1550, died 1635. 4.—Geronimo, youngest son of Andrea. 5.—Nicolo, son of Geronimo, born 1596, died 1684, and the most celebrated of the family.

The inscription in your violin says it was made in 1804, by John Baptist Gschmeitzer, at Forman, Germany. It is not an Amati at all, for the last Amati died in 1684. The name of Geronimo (Hieronymus in Latin) Amati was put on evidently to indicate that it was copied after his instruments.

Franco-Prussian War.

W. B., Avoca N. Y.:—Napoleon III, emperor of France, found that the French people were growing weary of the extravagance and corruption of his reign, and he believed that, if he could embark in a war, and be successful, it would make him a popular hero. It was the belief in Europe for several years that he was anxious to find cause for war, especially with Prussia, and that he cherished the design of extending the boundaries of France to the river Rhine.

The opportunity came in 1870, when a revolution in Spain deposed the monarch. The provisional government of Spain offered the crown to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. Emperor Napoleon declared that the occupation of the Spanish throne by a prince of the house of Hohenzollern would be incompatible with the best interests of France, and demanded that King William of Prussia, as head of the house of Hohenzollern, should forbid Prince Leopold to accept the crown. King William refused, on the ground that he had no right to give such an order to a prince of his house, who was of age. Leopold voluntarily declined the Spanish crown, but France was not satisfied, and the war resulted.

Hague Court of Arbitration.

H. J., Leslie, Mich.:—The official title of this court is "the International Court of Arbitration." It is a permanent court, ready at any time to arbitrate any international disputes which may be brought before it by the two or more nations interested.

The idea of such a court was first suggested by Czar Alexander of Russia. As the result of a request made by him, all the principal nations of the world, at the universal peace conference was held in 1899, which provided for the Hague court. The nations which signed the treaty providing for this court are: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and the United States.

Yellowstone National Park.

R. C. P., Dexter City, O.:—The Yellowstone National Park in the northwestern corner of Wyoming. It is about 75 miles on each side of the square. Almost all of it is more than 6,000 feet above the sea, rising, in the snow-covered mountains to peaks 10,000 to 14,000 feet high. It is on the Great Divide, and in its mountains are the headwaters of rivers which flow, some into the Pacific, some into the Atlantic. It is remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery, and for its hot springs, geysers and cataracts. The hot springs number nearly 10,000, of which a number are geysers. The region was visited and described by surveyors in 1869, explored and mapped in 1871, and in 1872 Congress dedicated it as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. Two troops of cavalry are quartered at the park to prevent depredations and to prevent hunting within its bounds.

Cuban Reciprocity.

Please tell me what articles come under the reciprocity treaty with Cuba.—J. C., Ligonier, Ind.

The reciprocity treaty with Cuba was signed in Havana, December 11, 1902, and ratified by the United States senate March 19, 1903.

It provides that all merchandise produced by either country which now enters the other duty free shall continue free of import duties. All other Cuban products imported into the United States shall enter at a reduction of 20 per cent from the rate of duty imposed by the United States on such articles of merchandise. All imports into Cuba not entitled to free entry shall be given a reduction of 20 per cent, providing they do not fall within the hereinafter named classes, as to which a greater reduction in duty is made. Schedule A provides that the following articles shall be entitled to a 25 per cent reduction from the regular tariff:

Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, or machinery and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass, ships and watercraft vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, cooked or marinated; fish or shell fish, preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule B give a reduction of 30 per cent on the following articles: Butter, the flour of wheat, corn, the flour of corn or cornmeal, chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs, malt liquors in bottles, non-alcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters, colors and dyes, window glass, complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie and other vegetable fibres now classified under the paragraphs of group 2, class V, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments, writing and printing paper, except for newspapers, cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see schedule C); all articles of cutlery, boots, shoes and slippers, now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum or other material used as labels, bands and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarets and excepting maps and charts, pasteboard and manufactures thereof), now classified under paragraphs 157 and 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under paragraph 105, letters "A" and "B" of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables pickled or preserved in any manner, all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 279 (A) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C gives a reduction of forty (40) per centum on the following: Manufactures of cotton, knitted and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp, perfumery and essences, articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; porcelains, soaps, other than common, now classified under paragraph 105 of the customs tariff act of the republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols, dextrine and glucose, watches, wool and manufactures thereof, silk and manufactures thereof, rice, cattle.

It is specifically agreed that tobacco, in any form, of the United States or its insular possessions shall not be given any concession or rebate of duty when imported into Cuba. Both countries agree that the rates of duty granted during the life of the treaty shall be preferential as respects like imports from other countries. It is specially provided that while the treaty is in force no Cuban sugars shall be admitted into the United States as a greater reduction than 20 per cent from the present tariff rates and that no sugar, produced by any country other than Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States by treaty or convention, while the new treaty is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by existing law.

Provision is made against any impairment of the effect of the treaty by means of national or local taxes or charges. The treaty contains articles by which either country may denounce it, should changes in the other's tariff deprive the objecting nation of its tariff advantages on giving six months' notice and a new treaty likewise may be negotiated in certain events. If not denounced the treaty shall continue in effect for five years from the date it goes into effect, which shall be ten days after exchange of ratifications. After five years it shall continue in effect from year to year until the expiration of one year from the date either country serves notice of its intention to terminate the treaty.

"Piedmont."

What is the Piedmont belt?—A. N., Wildwood, Wash.

The word piedmont is French, and means "foot of the mountain." As a geological and geographical term, it is applied to the broken region between the base of a mountain and the plains below. A chain of mountains of course, has a belt of such country along its base, and this is called the piedmont belt. It is not the name of one place, but of any broken, hilly region lying between mountains and plain. For example, "Piedmont Virginia" is the term applied to such a region, from the foot of the Blue Ridge eastward to the Atlantic coast plain.

Orientation of Graves.

While digging a grave the question arose, why we bury our dead with the head to the west. We could not agree, so we agreed to leave it to The Blade.—S. T. L., Aumsville, Ore.

The early Christians believed in the speedy second coming of Christ, whom they thought would appear first in the skies over the Mount of Olives, the place of his ascension. Hence the Christians of Europe, which is west from Syria, buried their dead with their feet to the east, with the thought that when they arose they would be facing Jesus. The custom is no longer observed except in rural districts.

Widows' Pensions.

If an old soldier marries a young woman, and he dies, can his widow draw a pension? Or if he marries an old woman, say about 40 or 50 years, can she draw a pension if he dies?—D. O. R., Johnson, Va.

The age of the woman has nothing to do with it. The point is, the date of marriage. The laws under which widows are prohibited from drawing pensions are:

The dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, provides that a widow of a soldier, who was married to him after that date, cannot get a pension. The only exception to this is in the case of widows of the Spanish and Philippine wars; and in such case, the service of the husband must have been, in all or in part, after that date.

The Atomic Theory.

What is the alomic theory? Are either atoms or molecules supposed to be the same size? What is the ion, and what relation does the ion bear to the molecule and atom? What is supposed to be between the molecules? How is it possible that oxygen and ozone, being the same thing, theoretically, can have a different number of molecules?—T. J. B., Villisca, Iowa.

The atomic theory is that all elements are composed of atoms, that all chemical combinations take place between atoms, and that these unite either atom by atom, or in proportions expressed by some multiple of the number of atoms. When atoms combine chemically they form a molecule. Thus, a molecule of water is composed of two atoms of hydrogen to one atom of oxygen. All atoms are presumed to be of the same size; the size of a molecule depends upon the number of atoms composing it. Thus, a molecule of water, having three atoms, is not so large as a molecule of cane sugar, which has 45 atoms—12 of carbon, 22 of hydrogen, and 11 of oxygen. Even in chemical combination in molecules, there are believed to be spaces between the atoms, occupied of course by the universal ether; the same is believed true of molecules. Ozone is simply oxygen in a molecular state; that is, oxygen gas is made up of simple atoms of oxygen. Ozone is composed of molecules, each of which is made of two atoms of oxygen combined. This is not at all strange, as there are many entirely different substances which are made of precisely the same elements but differ in the structure of the molecule. Thus, urea, found in Europe by comparing maps and charts, pasteboard and manufactures thereof), now classified under paragraphs 157 and 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under paragraph 105, letters "A" and "B" of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables pickled or preserved in any manner, all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 279 (A) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

The ion is a recent discovery. Scientific men are not agreed as to it. Some hold that an ion is a minute fragment of an atom, like a splinter from a log, torn off by electric power, and acting as a carrier of electricity; others that it is electricity pure and simple.

But why do you not get a good high school text book on physics or chemistry, in which these things are explained at much greater length than we have room for?

The Great Lakes.

Who discovered the great lakes?—W. E. H., Winchester, Ind.

We are unable to find that the discovery of the Great Lakes is attributed to any single person. The French, in Canada, learned of their existence from the Indians; and French voyageurs and traders were undoubtedly the first white men to visit any and all of the five lakes.

Double Eagle the Largest.

Is there a $50 gold coin made in the United States?—D. P., Leiter's Ford, Ind.

The largest United States gold coin in the double eagle—$20 One larger was ever coined by authority of law. But in California, in the early '50's, private parties coined gold in various denominations. One of these was the "slug"—a $50 piece, eight-sided in form, instead of circular.

Robert G. Ingersoll.

Please give a sketch of Robert G. Ingersoll.—V. R., Theresa, Fla.

Robert G. Ingersoll was born Aug. 11, 1833, in Dresden, N. Y., and died July 21, 1899. He was a lecturer, lawyer and politician, but acquired his greatest fame for his decided agnostic views. He settled in Peoria, Ill., in 1857, and in '62 was chosen colonel of the 11th Illinois Cavalry. After the war he was elected attorney general of his adopted state. Among his published lectures are "The Gods and Other Lectures," and "Some Mistakes of Moses." He also published a book of "Great Speeches." It was Col. Ingersoll who placed the name of James G. Blaine before the national Republican convention held in Cincinnati in 1876, as a candidate for President, in a speech said to be one of the most eloquent nominating speeches ever delivered. At the time he referred to his subject as "The Plumed Knight," an appellation that stuck to Mr. Blaine through life. A funeral orstion delivered at the grave of his brother was also one of Col. Ingersoll's most eloquent efforts, and is regarded as a fine specimen of American oratory.

Miscellaneous.

E. E., Lucas, Mich.: We do not know.

Querco, Rogers, O.: We know of nothing. Better ask a minister.

J. B., Valparaiso, Ind.: The subject is too large for us to handle in the space we could give.

W. C. S., Fairview, Va.: The further an object is submerged in water the greater the pressure upon it.

W. C. S., Fair View, Va.: We can not give any figures regarding the attendance at previous world's fairs.

A. L. E., Delaware, O.: The principal financial panics of the last century were those of 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1893.

E. R. B., Lewisberry, Pa.: The list is too long for our space. Better specify which one you wish in particular.

C. M. H., Watson, Ill.: We think Texas claims to have the finest state capitol building, but do not know the cost.

M. J. M., Hanover, W. Va.: Such questions are mere matters of opinion, and we have no opinion whatever on that subject.

I. B., Granville Center, Pa.: We can not tell. Why not send a sample to the professor of geology in the nearest college to you?

M. O. F., Gayle, Va.: There are no terms in common use in the English language to express such complex relationships.

J. P. D., Sioux City, Iowa: If you are a skilled workman, your way is to apply in person for employment. Please don't ask such questions.

We are unable to answer the queries of H. K. V., Keelersburg, Pa.; C. N., Wildwood, Wash.; A. N., Patchinsville, Pa., and J. R., Batesville, O.

I. H. P., Glidden, Iowa: The book is classed as fiction. Booth's first idea was to kidnap Lincoln and take him south; he changed this to assassination.

J. P. T., Eddyville, Iowa: A student at the naval academy at Annapolis is a cadet midshipman, and is take that course is the only way to get a commission in the navy.

J. S. S, St. Joe Station, Ind.: As astrology is a fraud, and as the moon nor the so-called "signs" have any effect on anything on the earth, we are unable to answer.

S. J. R., Ege, Va.: Gold is one of the heaviest of metals, and is never found in the air. The yellow dust you describe was the pollen from flowers—probably from those of forest trees.

J. H. S., Lima, O.: Christianity was introduced in Sweden between A. D. 829 and 1000. It was introduced in Norway about A. D. 975, but it did not become the only religion for three centuries.

We can not take space to reprint well-known poems or recitations, such as are asked for by J. C. V., Holstein, Iowa; B. A. S., Nunda, N. Y.; L. W. B., Chapin, Iowa, and I. H. L., Chapin, Iowa.

H. B. S., Avoca, N. Y.: Horn spoons were used by all ancient people, for the same purposes that spoons are now used. They are still used by chemists and druggists for handling chemicals of various kinds.

R. W. C., Fremont, O.: Business firms incorporate because, in a corporation, if it fails, each stockholder is liable only for the amount of stock he holds; in a partnership, each partner is liable for the entire debts of the firm.

W. B. S., Leesburg, Ind.: The largest guns in our navy will carry three to five miles; our largest coast defence guns seven miles and more. For long distances, a gun is never fired level; it is pointed upward, so that the shot or shell will describe a curve.

W. A. F., Booneville, Ark.: It is said that one author wrote under the two names of Bertha M. Clay and Charlotte M. Braeme. Whether either was her real name we do not know. She is not mentioned in biographical works, for her books are classed as trash.

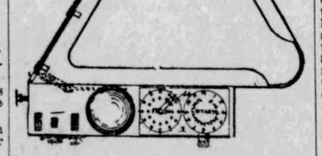
J. S. G., Booneville, N. C.: In England trades unions are more largely developed than in the United States, and their policy of restricting the amount of work done by each man is actually injurious to English trade, as it adds unnecessarily to the cost, and thus prevents competition with Belgian, French and German manufactures.

R. M. M., Sweetwater, Tenn.: There is nothing that is called the "allies of the world." An "ally" is a helper; and when two or more nations join for some purpose, they are called allies. Thus, Germany, England, Russia, France, Japan and the United States joined to rescue the imperiled legations at Pekin; and they were allies for that purpose.

P. A., Conewango Valley, N. Y.: Remember that this is a government by the people, who are represented in congress by men they themselves elect. Hence, the legislation of congress is always prompted by a desire to do the best possible for all the inhabitants of the United States. Sometimes mistakes are made, as in the case of the adoption of the Wilson tariff bill; but the effort is constantly to do that which is of the greatest benefit to the majority. It is impossible for us to give a list of what we consider the "greatest" things done.

Pool Ball Rack and Register.

In playing a game of pool it is necessary to start with the balls in a certain position, which they never attain again until the beginning of the next game. This assembling of the balls for beginning each game has been taken advtange of by a Canadian inventor to put into use an automatic game indicating and timing apparatus, by the aid of which the proprietor of the room needs no assistant to



keep track of the number of games played on each table. This new game indicator is not only provided with a counting device, which shows how many times it has been used, but also with a clock and time register, showing just the minute when each game began. To perform these functions the rack is fitted on one side with a hinged gate, which has to be elevated above the level of the balls to permit the withdrawal of the rack. Formerly the rack was lifted vertically from the table, but this is prevented by placing a rail around the lower edge of the frame inside, which dislodges the balls when an attempt is made to elevate the frame and release the balls in that manner. The elevation of the gate actuates the registering mechanism, advancing the game indicator one point and ringing a bell.

One Thing in Common.

Philadelphia Press.

Towne—He was at one time quite prominent in Wall street financiering, wasn't he?

Brown—Yes, but he's settled down now as a gentleman farmer, raising fine cattle and all that sort of thing.

Towne—Well, well! How entirely different from his old work.

Brown—Oh, not entirely. He waters his stock, of course.

Misunderstood.

Philadelphia Press.

Tess—A friend of mine was telling me today of a splendid seashore resort on the Massachusetts coast; I think it's called Medford Beach.

Jess—Oh, I've been there. That was where I caught that big lobster last summer, don't you know?

Tess—No, dear I hadn't heard. What is his name?

WIRE-$1.40 Per 100 Lbs.

Smooth galvanized wire, put up 100 lbs. to a bale, lengths running up to 250 ft. No. 14 guage, per 100 lbs. $1.40. Write for prices on other gauges. Fence staples, per 100 lbs., $2.00. Wire nails, mixed in a keg, per 100 lbs., $1.50. Barbed wire, per 100 lbs., $2.35. Poultry netting, steel fence, etc., at low prices. Ask for Catalogue No. F. 207 on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs' and Receivers' sales.

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CHANGE of LIFE

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop forever, are only a few of the symptoms of dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life, and all women who use it pass through this trying period with comfort and safety

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"I feel it my duty to write you about the wonderful cure your medicine has brought about.

"I suffered for years with change of life. I would have fainting spells, either before or after my monthly periods. They would come on me suddenly. Sometimes I would be on the street.

"I had pains all over me. My head ached all the time, could take no walks or go up stairs without becoming completely exhausted. I suffered untold misery. I tried doctor's medicines for a long time, but derived no benefit.

"I cannot say too much in praise of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and would advise all sufferers of female trouble to use it, for it will certainly cure them."—Mrs. Lizzie C. Reynolds, Buchanan, Va.

"My trouble was change of life and cramping. No human tongue can describe what I suffered with the cramp. I dreaded from one time to another so much that I almost wanted to die.

"Our family physician did everything he could for me, but I got no relief. He said if I lived to get through with the other trouble, it would wear away after a time, but I had it six years and could not walk or exercise in any way without bringing on an attack of the cramp, and I would suffer untold misery until I would be perfectly exhausted and helpless.

"I read in one of your little books about your medicine being good for female trouble and change of life, and thought there was no harm in trying it, so I did, and it helped me and I was able to take walks and work some.

"I am very thankful for the relief your medicine has been to me."—Mrs. V. M. Blake, Deep Water, W. Va.

When one stops to think about the good these women derived from this great medicine, it seems almost beyond belief; yet it is all true as stated in their letters published above at their own request.

For these ills no other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes.

As a positive fact the private files at Lydia E. Pinkham's laboratory contain thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." The cures of Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Blake are not unusual ones for this medicine to accomplish.

No such helpful advice to women who are sick can be had elsewhere as will be received free by addressing Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.,—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't. She speaks from the greatest experience.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

MAKES MEN VIGOROUS

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home Sent Free to All. Write for it.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU.

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a re-

America's Greatest Specialist.

celpt which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed the equal has never been found and with it thousands of weak men have brought about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, weak back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured.

The Sunday School

WORKERS FOR THE WORLD

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 24, is "The Mission of the Seventy," Luke 10:1-16.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The war in the Far East brings the subject of missions and missionaries home to the average man. It also lends a degree of timeliness to this Sunday school lesson upon the first foreign missionaries, if so we may designate the sending of the seventy to the Gentiles of Perea. "Disciples" and "apostles" are words sometimes loosely interchanged. The former were the chosen band of twelve, to whom was entrusted the establishing of the Christian church; the disciples are the wider company of believers now universal and innumerable of whom present-day Christians are a part. All the apostles were disciples. Only twelve disciples were apostles.

The unnamed seventy were disciples chosen to precede Jesus into the towns and villages where he was about to come. They were arranged and prepared. The general instructions to them are set out. They apply to all Christian workers everywhere—which should include the entire church of God upon earth.

Two by Two.

The Master walked a solitary way, but he provided a way of fellowship for his disciples. He sent them forth in pairs. We go to Christ one by one for salvation, but he sends us forth for service two by two. The hermit life is not his ideal for his friends. God gave the first man a comrade and helpmeet and he designs that his work shall be carried on thus. Fellowship in service is one of the joys of service. Wherever two go forth to service in His name, Jesus himself makes a third. These seventy forerunners or preparers—in a limited and modified sense their work was like that of John the Baptist—were sent forth to precede Jesus. He himself would later follow in their footsteps; for He never calls a disciple to a service which he is not willing to undertake himself. In the life of faith the disciple is to follow Jesus; in a life of service he is to go before him. All gospel pioneering must be done by human agents. The heathen world must wait for Christ until his messengers have gone before him.

The Ripe Harvest.

Jesus possessed the world vision and a heart of love great enough to embrace all mankind. The burden of the race was ever on his spirit. Wherever he went, through all the days of his ministry, the vision of the plenteous harvest fields, ripe for the sickle, was always before his eyes. Who shall say that this same vision did not sustain him through all the dark hours of his passion and death. The Lord of the harvest lived in his address to the seventy he echoed the deepest sentiments of his heart. That noble company of men and women whose lives are animated by the same zeal for the world harvest today are following in his train.

The glorious harvest is a theme of hope; linked with it, however, is the sad truth that the laborers are few. So much to be done, and so few to do it! That is the cry, echoed by the pioneers of every great reform or charity, from the time of Jesus until now. There is not a great altruistic enterprise in the world which is not pleading for more workers. From every mission field, from the slums of the cities, from the great churches and little missions, from the ranks of the stout-hearted soldiers who battle for truth against error, purity against vice, comes the same refrain, "the laborers are few." So varied and wide-spreading is the need for the workers that anyone with even the least degree of fitness may find full employment.

"There's a work for me and a work for you,
Something for each of us now to do."

A Sunday school class waits to be taught, young people's society waits for working members, the sick and poor wait for sympathy and succor, the lonely wait for letters of cheer—a private's place in some one of the regiments of Christian service and reform awaits every idle one.

When Earth Moves Heaven.

Jesus started his disciples out with instructions to pray. The very lack of laborers for the ripe harvest was to constrain them to prayer. The object of their petition is significant. They were not bidden to pray for their own comfort or safety or success; nor yet were they to pray for converts. But "pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." The world's greatest need is for men. Men who can, and men who dare. The death of Admiral Makaroff was a greater loss to Russia than the destruction of a dozen battleships for money and tools can make battleships but only God can make men. Commentators say that a literal rendering of this phrase would be, "Pray ye therefore that the Lord of the harvest may 'thrust forth' laborers into his harvest." The impulse must come from God. Only the divinely sent are missionaries; the very word missionary means "a sent man." Man-made ministers make no converts. When the commander of the Japanese fleet recently asked for volunteers for a desperate duty at Port Arthur the entire fleet offered itself, so strongly are the Japanese animated by the spirit of patriotism. So the spirit of Jesus must impel laborers for this mighty task of world evangelization. The implication in this injunction is plain. Earth may influence heaven; man has power with God. Herein is a great mystery but also a proved fact. The twin commands for the church today are "pray ye" and "go ye," and the latter waits on the former.

Into a Wolf World.

Ever and anon a startling deed of blood reminds us of the words of Jesus, likening the world to wolves. "I send you forth as lambs in the midst of wolves." Even yet the world is largely cruel, selfish, vengeful, and dominated by its lower nature. Into it, Christ's disciples are sent to be lambs, innocent, heipless, defenceless lambs. The practice is no more startling than many of the teachings of Jesus. The power of the church depends upon her maintaining this fundamental difference. When the craft and cunning and self-seeking of the world control the church, she straightway loses her power. Her greatest victories have not been won at hours when she was able to marshal the largest legions. Simple-mindedness is a badge of saintliness. Childlikeness indicates spiritual maturity. The hostility of the world—and Jesus would not have his disciples blind to the fact that they would find the world actively hostile—is to be overcome by these very qualities.

In Light Marching Order.

How we are chained to our civilization! Conventionality and convenience are smothering the originality and "darando" out of us. Our many goods are mighty barriers to the development of originality. The refinements, luxuries and inventions of our age are probably as much of manhood's liberties. Knight-errant soldier saints become rare as civilization becomes complex. To do any great service a man must be free—free as the disciples whom Jesus enjoined not to burden themselves with needless luggage. Gen. Kuropatkin may yet do great fighting in the East, but it will be after he has cut loose from his palatial headquarters equipment. He cannot win battles from a parlor car. The fighting soldier must be unencumbered. "No soldier on service," said Paul, "entangleth himself in the affairs of this life." That they should keep himself free for the main business in hand was the meaning of Jesus when he bade the seventy "carry no purse nor wallet nor shoes; and salute no man on the way." Never mind the conventional practices, eliminate the long-winded, time-wasting salutations. Don't try to be fashionable—be free. Cut away from whatever hinders the doing of this "one thing."

Men of Peace.

When the Dowie Restoration host visited New York city I saw much to lament in the enterprise. But the gentle "peace unto thee," "peace to thee be multiplied" with which his serene-eyed followers greeted one another, was only an inspiration and a joy.

"Peace" should be the word of the gospel message. The entrance of a servant of God into a home should be a benediction of peace, as the Master commanded the seventy. The inward tranquility of the gospel may be implanted by the presence of a herald. Some persons are not heralds of peace, but of unrest. Contention follows them everywhere like the steam and odor and noise which trails after a moving automobile. Not so should it be with the servant of Christ. There are no boors among the disciples who pattern their conduct upon the instructions of their Master. And it is true that ministers and missionaries everywhere are gentlemen. They can adapt themselves to any lot or any life, even as in China some of them wear the native dress and employ the native customs. Jesus was particularly emphatic in counseling his messengers how to conduct themselves in homes. Humble-mindedness was a first requirement. They were to receive hospitality and to be content with every lot. No countenance was given to visiting only in the homes where the best dinners were to be found. They were to do anything and to endure everything for the kingdom's sake. When the disciple humbles himself, the Master is exalted.

Rejected Opportunities.

Some of the seventy would not be received hospitably, Jesus saw. They would be driven out from homes and from cities. Then the hour would come when they should rebuke as well as salute. They were to bear witness against the people who would not receive them. Nevertheless, refusing to hear their message and to welcome them, was not to escape responsibility; they would be judged just the same. We are guilty of the truth we fail to receive, and of the good we fail to do. Shutting one's eyes does not hinder the sunrise.

Jesus waxed eloquent here. To His mind, rejection of the truth was a grievous sin, greater even than that of Sodom and Gomorrah. To turn wilfully from it is to commit sin.

The course the Teacher prescribed for his followers when rejected was dignified and self-respecting. These seventy were expected to be men of backbone, capable of upholding the honor due the ministry. How great was their honor Jesus went on to show by identifying himself with his representatives. Just as the United States is insulted when its flag is dishonored or its humblest citizen ill-treated, so an injury to an ambassador of Christ is an offense to Him. The ministry is the highest calling. It is on a basis peculiar to itself. The minister is none other than a representative of divinity. Jesus put the matter most strongly when He said: "He that heareth you heareth me, and he that rejecteth you rejecteth me; and he that rejecteth me rejecteth him that sent me."

THE WORLD'S TRYST.

We fain would walk abroad with Spring,
Impatient to begin it;
Like other fair ones sweet, she calls;
"I'm ready in a minute!"

We fret, and fuss, and watch the clock,
The minutes larger looming;
Spring dons a robe of tender green,
A dash of faint perfuming.

And when at last she comes to us,
So fair do we behold her;
So radiant and beautiful,
We have no heart to scold her.
—Puck.

Relief From Pittsburg.

Pennsylvania's supreme court has decided that Pittsburg is entitled to relief from the suffocating showers of ore dust which the principal iron and steel works have been pouring upon that afflicted city. The sooty and grimy metropolis of Vulcan's smithy breathes a sigh and thinks the news may be too good to be true.

Everything in Sight.

Chicago News.

"I suppose," said young Singleton, "that a wife is a great blessing after all."

"Yes," replied his friend Wadderly, "after all she can get."

"Twinkle, Twinkle."

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
People wonder why you are
Featured on the bills so high!
You've an "angel,"—that is why!
—Puck.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

The G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

The Theatrical Primer, by H. A. Vivian, is a small book which contains stories related in primer fashion about the people of the theatre and the theatre-going public.

Twisted History is written by Frank C. Vorhies, who makes a jest of early United States history, and tells remarkable stories concerning the discovery of the country.

Daubleday, Page & Co., New York:

The Issues of Life, by Mrs. John Van Vorst, is a purpose novel pointing out the evils resulting from the selfish career of the club woman and the new woman as Mrs. Van Vorst sees them. The story is animated by good intentions but it is extravagant and overdrawn.

In the Red Hills, by Elliot Crayton McCants. This is a story of the war times in the fall of 1863, and is a well-drawn and interesting picture of the disturbed social conditions in those days.

The Story of King Silvain and Queen Aimee. In this novel, Margaret Sherwood has told a pretty romance of a king and queen, who, weary of royalty, slipped away together to a dwelling in the woods where they learned to know each other and to find happiness in simple living. It is a daintily told story. The Macmillan company, New York.

The Peril of the Sword, by A. F. P. Harcourt, is a story of the Great Mutiny in India, when so many English lost their lives. It is especially concerned with the siege of Lucknow, and the fact that its author was formerly an Indian officer gives added inter

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week 170,000

MOSELY'S OBSERVATIONS ON AMERICAN SCHOOLS

The report of the Mosely educational commission which recently visited this country is embraced in a volume of 400 pages. It is comprehensive, practically covering every phase of education in America. To make the labors of the commission most effective for the limited time at its disposal, different sections of the country were assigned to each, and the symposium of their observations constitute the report.

By far the most interesting chapter in this report is the preface of Mr. Mosely himself. It brings out the features of the American educational system that appealed most to him, and contrasts them with conditions in England. The comparison is, as a rule, favorable to the American plan, and Mr. Mosely is very liberal in his praise of the methods employed and the results obtained.

There are points, however, that do not strike Mr. Mosely so favorably, and his criticisms are backed up so strongly by common sense that they are worthy of the careful consideration of our educators. For instance, he says that we do not have enough male teachers. Up to the age of 12, the boy, according to his belief, should be taught by a woman "for the reason that (as it appears to me) the woman claims the sympathy of children in younger years and understands the workings of their minds, in a way and to an extent that no man can." But after the age of 12, the education of children should be turned over to men. He explains the preponderance of women teachers by the poor salaries paid, and this he regards as one of the greatest defects of the American system.

As touching on the argument made by Professor Thompson in another column of this issue, it is appropriate to quote the following from Mr. Mosely's remarks: "The second point I noticed was the neglect of musical talent among the school children. How music makes for a bright and happy home and tends to raise the standard of life from an idealistic point of view need not be enlarged upon, yet nowhere did I find instrumental music forming a part of the instruction, and in the few cases where vocal music was included, it was but poorly taught. The same characteristic prevailed in the homes of the people, many of which I had the privilege of visiting in my various trips. Usually there was a handsome piano in the house, but I saw few signs of its being used. Occasionally there were also other instruments such as harps, etc., but again, on inquiry, I learned that these were, in the great majority of instances, merely ornaments. Seeing how large a proportion of the population are of German or other foreign blood, all essentially musical, the neglect of this subject was to me a very surprising circumstance."

But with the exception of these strictures, and the additional criticism that there is not so much attention paid to healthy sports in American as in English schools, Mr. Mosely is very generous in his praise of the newer institutions. He observed especially that the American methods inspired the youth with self-reliance and that when they left their studies, they were prepared to go out and battle with the world. Instead of having their minds crammed with the dead languages and plugged with theoretical knowledge, they were possessed of practical ideas that fitted them for useful and remunerative occupation. Mr. Mosely warns England that if it is to hold its position in the world as one of the dominant nations, it "cannot afford to lag behind in educational matters." He says: "Honesty, doggedness, pluck and many other good qualities possessed by Britons, though valuable in themselves, are useless today unless accompanied by practical, up-to-date, scientific knowledge," and to bring about this solution, he maintains that his country must adopt the best features of the American system.

Whether Mr. Mosely's recommendations wil change the current of the English methods of education, only time can tell. The Briton holds fast to tradition, and, with his phlegmatic temperament, will be slow to accept the new idea, but it is safe to say that the report will, at least, attract the attention of educational circles in hat country.

AN ENEMY TO TYPHOID.

Chemists in the department of agriculture at Washington, announce that they have discovered, after months of experimenting, a preparation guaranteed to annihilate typhoid fever germs. They claim that the preparation does not injure the water and while it must be used intelligently, the character of the water and the condition of the weather constituting factors in the method to be employed, it acts as an effectual check to the spread of disease although not a panacea. Reports differ, one correspondent asserting that it is the Bordeaux mixture, a copper solution sued in spraying trees, while others quote officials as denying that it is the Bordeaux mixture although of the same nature.

Great interest will be taken in this discovery. Even the dreaded smallpox is not to be compared, in its ravages, with typhoid. The latter is fever in its worst form, and if the patient recovers, the chances are that his constitution is undermined, and he is thereafter susceptible to all forms of disease. Several reactions of the country have been visited with the scourge of typhoid in the past few years, entailing a frightful mortality. The attention of scientists and physicians has been directed in an effort to find some sure way of combattng the disease, but without avail. If the announcement of the government chemists fulfils expectations, it is the greatest humanitarian discovery of the century, and is a boon to the world not less important than the discovery of vaccine virus as a reasonably sure inoculation from smallpox.

RUSSIA'S LATEST DISASTER.

Russia sustained another staggering blow in the naval battle off Port Arthur on April 13. The loss of a battleship by striking a mine, the sinking of a torpedo boat destroyer and the injury to the Pobleda, taken together, have so reduced the effective streigth of the Russian fleet that it is henceforth a negligible quantity so far as the military operations of the Japanese are concerned.

The management of the Russian sea power has evidently been bad ever since the war began. There was gross negligece and lack of watchfulness, through which the Japanese were enabled to strike their first blow so successfully. Makaroff was then placed in command instead of Stark, and with his assumption of power there was an increased activity in the Russian fleet. His dash and courage seem to have inspired his men, and it seems probable that, had he been in command from the first, affairs would have gone differently. But, with his diminished fleet, he seems to have taken too risky a chance in courting battle in the open with his wily foes. Defeat and his own death were the result.

It is a disputed question whether the mine which destroyed the Petropavlovsk was laid by the Russians or their foes. The Japanese claim it was one of a series laid that morning by their torpedo boats. The Russian authorities declare it was one of their own, planted to defend the channel against the Japanese efforts to block it. If the latter, then somebody in authority was grossly careless. If Russian naval matters are all to be mismanaged as has the Port Arthur fleet, the St. Petersburg authorities should keep the Baltic squadron where it now is, as the only way to avoid its destruction by the Japanese.

THE CRUELTIES OF WAR.

Mrs. Gridley, the widow of the captain who ordered the first shot on that memorable morning of May 1, 1898, in Manila bay, seems to be reaping more than her share of the sorrows of this world. Her husband's was the only life lost as a result of that famous battle, and now her son is one of the victims of the Missouri disaster.

This woman's grief is not wholly unlike that of thousands of others who have suffered, but her's is made conspicuous by circumstances. There is apparently no end to the cruelties of war, and that human spirit that makes it necessary for nations to prepare for exigencies is little less cruel.

Within the past two days the lives of more than eight hundred persons have been sacrificed in the name of patriotism, The majority of them rest at the bottom of the harbor at Port Arthur. They were fighting for the czar, the instigator of The Hague peace tribunal. The efforts of Nicholas have been turned into mockery. Human greed dominates nations and the rulers of nations, as it dominates individuals. The head of a peace congress sees his own people slaughtered, for what? For a territorial advantage, for the selfish aims of commercialism. In our own country an instrument of destruction, being equipped for some future exigency, by some unknown fate, deals death to those who are being trained to use it against some unknown enemy.

Is there, in the make-up of human life, an instinct that makes war the only means of settling internal disputes? If so, how little are we, after all the years of civilizing influences, removed from the animal kingdom, whose law is the survival of the fittest!

We are shocked at the cruelties of War, and yet we glory in her triumphs.

Mrs. Gridley suffered in war, as she now suffers in peace, yet she can trace her grief to the same source—that half-human, half-animal spirit which we can not comprehend. Her anguish is not unlike that of hundreds of others in far-off Russia, whose hearts will ever feel a pang at mention of that fatal day at Port Arthur.

The thought suggests itself, is war one of the necessary evils of human existence, and will there ever come a day when the world will not know of its heartaches?

CLEVELAND AND TOM WATSON

Tom Watson, of Georgia, charges Grover Cleveland with being a prevaricator—or at least as having a memory so convenient that it forgets facts which Mr. Cleveland does not desire to recall. Some time ago Watson asserted that Cleveland invited Fred Douglass, the roted negro, and his wife to his wedding reception. A Virginian named Abernathy wrote to the Sage of Princeton to make inquiry as to the truth of the statement. The reply was a most emphatic denial.

Now comes Mr. Watson in a communication to the Atlanta Journal, with the proof of the general assertion, if not of this particular one. He quotes from the "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," in which the colored orator tells that he and his wife were invited to all the grand receptions by the Clevelands, and that the invitations were never refused. As to the wedding reception, Mr. Watson remarks that, whether the Douglasses were invited or not, the other receptions were numerous enough to justify the colored orator in praising the Clevelands for treating himself as a social equal, as he does in his autobiography mentioned above.

This book was published several years ago, while Douglass was alive, and its statements on this point have never been contradicted. Douglass was, at the time referred to, an official of the District of Columbia, appointed by Mr. Arthur, if we mistake not. Whether Mr. Cleveland will make the point that Douglass was invited in his official capacity, and not as a social equal; or whether he will deny the statements of Douglass' book in toto, the future must determine.

Mr. Cleveland has evinced singular sensitiveness on this subject, strangely at variance with his policy while he was President. Then he did as he saw fit, and had no apologies or explanations to make. Now he evinces the utmost anxiety to cater to the intense race prejudice of the Southern Democrats. Why should he care? It is possible, after all, his asseverations to the contrary, that he still feels that there is a chance of his being nominated for the Presidency? Let him turn his back on the alluring mirage. It has no foundation. It is in the category of things which will never happen.

HAVE THE WORLD'S FAIR IN YOUR HOME!

Turn to the fifth page of this issue of The Blade, and read our offer of the "Forest City" Art Portfolios. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will prove the most notable civic event in the world's history. The numerous departments will exhibit to the visitor, the industries, the arts, the sciences of all nations, and its ethnological department will assemble the racial representatives of more nations than have ever before been gathered together in one place; and not only the dwellers in civilized lands will be there, but the barbarian, also, will bear his part in this brilliant pageant of the nations.

The Exposition will, indeed, be universal.

An almost fabulous sum of money, aggregating eighty million dollars, and untold labor, have been lavished upon the enterprise; and all this for an exhibition that is to last for only seven months, at the end of which time the exhibits will be removed and the buildings demolished.

A vivid record and remembrance of the event, however, will remain for those who are so fortunate and thoughtful as to secure the splendid series of views, known as the "Forest City" Art Portfolios.

This series comprises the cream of the entire collection of photographs secured by the official photographers of the Exposition. The 480 views in the Art Portfolios have been carefully chosen from many thousands and there is no one of them but that is well worth preservation; not alone from the specific interest and pleasure which it affords, but also on account of the educational features which it presents, in connection with the descriptive matter which accompanies each view.

The photographs are taken expressly for the work by the official photographers of the fair, and the descriptions are from the pen of Walter B. Stevens, secretary of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The series is, therefore, doubly official.

The Blade is now ready to furnish these Portfolios to its readers as the successive numbers come from the press, and that, too, at a nominal price.

Part 1 is now ready and contains sixteen splendid views, among which may be noted The Administration Building, The Palace of Liberal Arts, The Palace of Machinery, and The Palace of Varied Industries. There are also shown photographs of the National Commission, and of President Francis of the Exposition, President Roosevelt and former President Cleveland, as they appeared at the dedication ceremonies. An interesting feature of this number is a reproduction of "The House That Grant Built," being the cabin in which the great general lived a half century ago. The Palace of the Republic of Mexico is also shown, this being the first foreign building completed.

From this brief statement it may easily be seen that when the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has passed into history, this series of portfolios, with its pictures and descriptions, will remain as the fittest, most enduring, beautiful and artistic record for individual possession and study.

Blade readers should secure Part 1 and each succeeding issue. Read the advertisement for terms.

THE EAR AND THE WIDOW.

New York is agog over a remarkable law suit brought by a manufacturer of artificial pieces of human anatomy against a wealthy Japanese. This man lost an ear while fighting a duel. In his country, the defect is regarded as a badge of honor marking him as a man of great valor.

But the subject of the mikado was ambitious to see the world, and on a visit to New York fell in love with a rich widow. Believing that the case would be hopeless without two ears, he contracted to have one built and nailed on. His order was executed, and fully armed with auricular apendages, the dusky Jap proceeded to press his suit. That he made a hit is evident from the fact that, in the ardency of the love-making, the artificial ear fell off and the widow, thinking that she had committed mayhem, swooned. When she recovered and learned the true state of affairs, her affections flew back to the coop.

The ear maker sent in his bill and the Jap refused to pay, setting up a breach of contract. He claimed that he ordered an ear that would stick. In reply, the manufacturer asserts that, with ordinary care, the ear would have clung to its moorings, but how could he forsee the necessity for double riveting and chaining it to the owner's head?

The case affords a fine chance for the attorneys. So far as is known, there are no precedents on which to base a comparison. Doubtless in the course of the trial, the Jap will be required to give an illustration of how he lost the ear. People have often lost their heads in the matrimonial game, and the multitudinous cases growing out of it have filled court dockets, but that the loss of an ear only in a bout with Cupid, should likewise furnish business for the lawyers, opens up a fresh field for speculation.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Have the New Jersey Democrats received a tip that Cleveland can be drafted? Just when the drift to Parker is unmistakable, and when his boom needs but the impetus of several instructed delegations to insure his nomination, the Jerseyites balk. They gave Hearst a blow in the solar plexus by refusing his delegates recognition, but when a resolution was offered to instruct for Parker, strong opposition developed, and the convention adjourned.

This is only one of several incidents that point to a plan of a certain element in the party to present the name of Mr. Cleveland to the St. Louis convention. A part of this intrigue is to question the availability of Judge Parker. Several ultra Cleveland organs have been insisting that the New York jurist must speak or labor under the suspicion of being out of harmony with the controlling forces of the convention. Despite this nagging, Judge Parker says nothing.

Meanwhile, leading Democratic newspapers in the East and Middle West, while not attacking Parker, are publishing Cleveland propaganda, referring to his points of strength and deprecating the possibility that the Democrats may repeat the blunders of 1896 and 1900. While not saying that Cleveland must be nominated, they leave the inference that in him lies the only hope of Democratic success.

And Mr. Cleveland is more loquacious than is his wont, assuring the country that he never recognized the social equality of the colored man, a declaration that warms the cockles of the southern heart.

THE MISSOURI'S TRAGEDY.

The country is horrified over the awful accident that happened yesterday on the battleship Missouri off the coast of Florida. Had a shot from an enemy's gun penertated a vital part of the ship and inflicted a mortality as great, it would have been considered remarkable. But it seems that the danger is not wholly from without.

According to official reports, the men were engaged in target practice, and it is the opinion of ordnance officers that enthusiasm for rapid work overcame cool judgment. If the results of the inquiry that will surely follow, bears out this theory, the fault must lie with the superior officers. Lieutenant Davidson, who was in command of the turret, was one of the victims of the accident and as only one of the men in the turret and handling room escaped with his life, it is probable that the real truth of the tragedy may never be known.

It is claimed that in this turret there was no bottom, the handling room being just below. Fire from the turret might drop into the powder in the handling room and this is supposed to have been the case, as it was the second explosion that caused the heavy loss of life.

The dispatches testify to the bravery of the crew in the emergency. Every man responded promptly, and by vigorous action succeeded in flooding the wrecked quarters before the fire could communicate to the large powder magazine. Discipline alone saved the ship from total destruction.

HOBSON OVERSHOT THE MARK

Lieutenant Hobson not only failed to defeat Congressman Bankhead in the Sixth Alabama district, but made a very weak showing indeed. Up to the time that he was forced by illness to retire, he conducted a vigorous campaign, but it was scarcely a well judged one. He devoted too much attention to Congressman Bankhead and found so much fault with the man who had been many times chosen by the people of the district as their representative, that his criticisms seemed more to reflect upon their judgment than to arraign his opponent. Anyway, the people appeared to take this view of it and showed their resentment by voting to return Bankhead.

Capt. Hobson is a young man and a brave one. His pet hobby is to build up a big navy, but it was not likely to appeal to the farmers in the Sixth Alabama district. If he ever again measures strength with Congressman Bankhead, he will probably take heed of the lesson learned from the campaign just closed, and get nearer the voters in his appeal for support. The time to exploit a hobby as national in character as the development of the navy, will be after the people of his district have given him his credentials.

CARNEGIE'S HERO FUND.

Andrew Carnegie's latest act of philanthropy is, from many points of view, his greatest. The $5,000,000 endowment of a "Hero Fund" is designed to keep those persons who hav prformed heroic acts and their dependents out of the poor house. This country has not been altogether solicitous to the welfare of its brave men. Not a few have died in actual want, and their families have suffered untold hardships. This is not due altogether to the selfishness of American people nor to the ingratitude of the nation. Pride has kept some of these deserving heroes from making their condition public, and this is an obstacle with which the commissioners of the fund will have to contend.

Mr. Carnegie does not confine the benefits of his endowment to the people who save lives in accidents. The physician who does valiant service in times of epidemic, and the nurses who co-operate with him are especially mentioned as worthy subjects for the commission's consideration.

Th ironmaster, with his accustomed caution, entailed such conditions in the administration of the fund as to provide against fraud and imposition, to the end that relief will be afforded only those who deserve and need it, and withdrawn whenever the beneficiaries are no longer dependent or become self supporting.

HILL AND TAMMANY.

Profiting by the action of New York Republicans, David Benentt Hill is seeking to win over Tammany and unite New York Democracy on Judge Parker. But Murphy distrusts Hill and unless the latter consents to retire from his self-appointed position as leader of the Parker forces, it is not likely that a reconciliation can be effected. Mr. Murphy is an astute politician and he knows that Tammany can expect few favors from Parker. He knows, too, that Hill is discredited by Democrats all over the country and that the candidate who has Hill tied to his coat tails, will go into the race heavily handicapped.

To bring about a union of forces, therefore, it would seem necessary, first, for Hill to eliminate himself, which is foreign to the nature of the Sage of Wolfert Roost, and, second, that Parker give some assurance of his most esteemed regard for Tammany, which he does not possess, and which, if he held, he could not, in his present state of dumbness, express.

The victory of Senator McCarren in Kings county will not calm the tumult raging in Tammany's breast. Should Murphy now yield abject submission, the best he could hope for would be the worst of it. The Brooklyn leader has already earned recognition and could easily prove that it was his fight that forced Tammany to its knees, and, having gained this advantage, he is not the man to yield his just claims.

WIRELESS TELEGRAMS CONTRABAND OF WAR

The Russian feeling that the Western nations are all sympathizers with Japan receives a fresh illustration in the notice served by the St. Petersburg government that newspaper vessels equipped for wireless telegraphy will be captured and confiscated, and the correspondents treated as spies, and shot.

Already a protest has been filed by the De Forest Wireless Telegraph company with the United States government against this order. The protest is based on this ground: "We claim the right under all international laws to use the high seas for peaceful purposes, and demand for our operators, who are American citizens, and for our property, the full protection of the United States government."

This is the first war since wireless telegraphy became practical, and its use as a means of reporting news from the scene of active operations introduces a new question. It has been recognized in all wars since newspaper reporting from the field was introduced—and that has been within a half-century—that the correspondents must be under the supervision of the commanders of the army which they accompany, and the right is admitted of a strict censorship over their dispatches. This is necessary, in order to keep an enemy from profiting by the information which may be published. To allow the use of wireless telegraphy is to abandon all censorship over the dispatches of the correspondent who has a vessel equipped with the apparatus.

This much can with truth be said, however—that the Russian order is needlessly severe and brutal. The St. Petersburg government has the right to prohibit any wireless vessel from accompanying her fleet. There are none at Vladivostok or Port Arthur. The vessel or vessels so equipped is with the Japanese fleet. If Japan allows it, it is none of Russia's affair. Her order is a bloodthirsty threat that, if such a vessel shall be captured, the correspondents shall be shot and the vessel itself confiscated. The Russians should remember Mrs. Glass's recipe for cooking a hare, which begins: "First catch your hare." As matters are going in Port Arthur waters, the correspondents on wireless telegraph vessels need lose no sleep over the Russian ukase.

DEATH OF VERESTSCHAGIN.

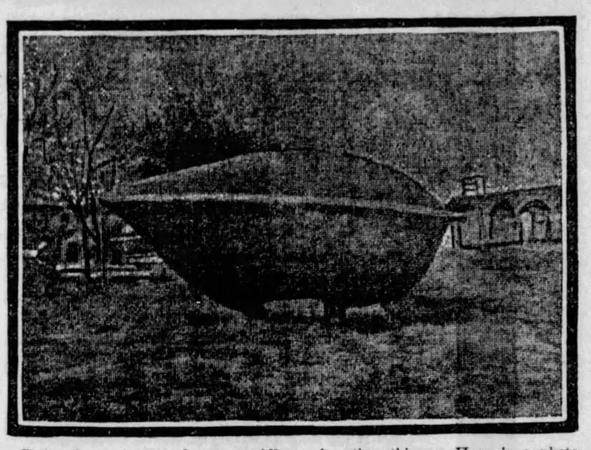
The famous Russian painter of battle scenes, Vassili Verestschagin, was the guest of Admiral Makaroff on board his flagship, and went down to death with his host when she was sunk off Port Arthur. He was the best known Russian artist, and perhaps of the world; though his notoriety perhaps was not due so much to his greatness as a painter as from the fact that, wherever there was war, there also was Verestschagin. He came to the United States in the Spanish war, and painted one or more pictures of the Santiago campaign. Then we went to the Philippines, doing the same thing. His picture of Gen. Lawton at Zapote Bridge is familiar in the United States, through oleograph reproductions.

Critical estimates differ as to Verestschagin's status. His admirers catalogue him with Tolstoy, and see in his vivid representations of conflict not only the work of a great historical painter, but the high moral purpose of teaching the barbarity and horror of war, that mankind may be led to its abandonment. Others see in him the mere sensationalist, perpetuating battle scenes at a time when popular attention is engrossed in the struggle, and thus keeping his name and fame conspicuously before the world. Probably a truer estimate would be a medium between these two extremes. Verestschagin loved his art, and was an enthusiast in it; he painted battles because they are always popular with the multitude, and because his taste was along that line.

When the wise boys of the country have settled the Republican chairmanship, each to his satisfaction, the members of the national committee will name a chairman to their satisfaction. And its big odds that the committee's choice won't coincide with the opinions of the wise boys.

Whether it was a Japanese, a submarine torpedo or a Russian mine, it matters little, so long as it did the work.

FREAK TORPEDO OF LONG AGO



Styles change in torpedoes as rapidly as in other things. Here is a photograph of an old torpedo, a relic of a past age of warfare, which is preserved as a curiosity in New Orleans. This curious, bulky, out of date looking affair was intended by its maker to "blow up Washington." The attempt was never made, however. This engine of war at best is an untested freak. The up todate torpedo is, of course, very different in design, as well as interior arrangement. The infernal machine has grown much more slender in the last few years, with much greater length. The difficulty of driving the egg shaped freak through the water would, of course, render it impossible formodern war methods.

COLLECTS FOR CHARITY

An English Dog Receives a Distinguished Honor.

London, April 6.—Probably no dog has even been so distinguished in as odd a way as the one shown in this picture, who has been made the recipient of an illuminated address for his services on behalf of charity. And he is much more deserving of this typically English honor than many a titled bigwig who has merely lent his name to some benevolent undertaking. During 1903 the intelligent little animal collected no fewer than 2,000 coins ranging from pounds to pennies for the Victoria infirmary, at Northwich, Cheshire. At the end of the year the box in which he deposits his receipts was

English Dog That Has Had An Illuminated Address Presented to Him.

found to contain far more money than was obtained by any other collector. So he has fairly earned his distinction.

His name is "Prince;" he is five years old and a fox terrier. He does not go about with a box slung around his neck with a sign on it, like most money-collecting dogs who play the part of mere carriers. He is a genuine collector. When he encounters anybody whose appearance leads him to infer that he has money to spare, "Prince" immediately begs of him by sitting up on his hind legs. As it is wel known in Northwich what he wants, and what use he makes of the money given him, his appeals are seldom unsuccessful. The coins he collects he deposits himself in a box kept for that purpose. He did not have to be taught to beg for money either.

"About three years ago," writes his owner, Arthur Holland, of the Sportsman's Inn, Northwich, "he developed a mania for waiting about in the hope, apparently, of picking up a dropped coin. Whenever customers placed money on the table 'Prince' would immediately prick up his ears, run from whatever part of the house he happened to be, and sit up patiently, as if waiting for something. One day a gentleman accidentally knocked a two-shilling piece from the table, and although a thorough search was made for it, it could not be found. Some time afterwards is was found that Prince had it in his mouth."

After this episode Prince's coin-collecting talents were utilized, and from an ordinary, irresponsible dog, who did nothing for his keep, he speedily developed into a valuable member of society, who does far more than pay his own way in the world.

MARRIAGE IN JAPAN.

A Japanese marriage is essentially a business transaction, and its celebration is remarkable for a total absence of sentiment of any kind. There is nothing characteristic of a religious ceremony about it. It is regarded by all concerned merely as a civil contract; and the presence of a priest is deemed quite unnecessary even by the most devout worshipers of Buddha.

All preparations for a marriage are undertaken by the friends of both parties, and the couple themselves are about the last persons whose advice is sought or whose wishes are studied. When a young Jap reaches the age of twenty he begins to look around for somebody to share his heart and his little fortune of yen. When he has made his choice he fixes a sprig of lespedeza to the house of the lady's parents and awaits developments. If the sprig is neglected and allowed to wither away unnoticed he knows that his suit is not favored; but if the maiden appears next day with her teeth blackened he knows at once that his love is accepted. The young lady is usually about sixteen years old, this being the age at which Japanese girls are expected to be able to undertake the duties of motherhood.

The engagement which precedes the marriage is of short duration. Such a thing as an engagement ring is quite unknown. In its place the young man gives his betrothed a rich sash of colored silk. The giving of presents is quite a curious feature of the engagement. These are given so lavishly that when the time comes to set up housekeeping the young couple find their resources almost exhausted. A bride receives no dowry, but she is provided instead with a trousseau and the necessary household furniture. Embroidered silks take the place of jewelry, which latter is not worn by the women of Japan.

On the momentous day the bride almost conceals her face under a thick coating of paint, and, in company with the bridegroom and all relations, goes to have the marriage legally registered in the office of the kocho, or mayor of the town. The real celebration commences in the evening, when the wedding feast takes place. This feast is more like a dinner-party than anything else, its chief features being the changing of garments and the drinking of enormous quantities of a rice-wine known as sake.

When dusk is falling the bride is taken to the house of her father-in-law in a palanquin, escorted by a little procession carrying Chinese lanterns. The bride's relatives take their seats in one end of the principal apartment, while the bridegroom's friends sit opposite. The bride, dressed entirely in white, is led into the room by two richly-attired young girls. The bridegroom, who has already taken a seat in the middle of the room, makes no sign of recognition, but keeps his eyes fixed on the ground, while the bride seats herself opposite him. A table is then drawn forward, on which is placed a double-spouted kettle filled with hot sake.

Another table, loaded with eatables, is placed before each person and the feast begins. The two girls who escorted the bride into the room hand cups of sake to the guests, who are expected to drain them to the very dregs for luck.

After this ceremony the bride and

Mistaken Policy.

Methuseleh was glancing over his papers.

"What a chump I was," he said, "not to take an endowment policy instead of an ordinary life."

But, making the best of it, he started to sing:

"'Tis man's just as old as he feels."—Chicago Journal.

bridegroom retire for a short time to change their costumes. When they return the two bridesmaids fill three cups with sake and hand them to the bride and her parents-in-law. Three cups are imbibed by the father-in-law, who then gives the vessel to the bride. She in her turn drinks three cups, and receives a present from his hands. Another course, usually rice or fish, is now brought forward, and the bride goes through the same ceremony of drinking with the bridegroom's mother, afterwards receiving another present. A thin soup is then served and three more cups of wine are drunk all round.

Then comes the great event of the evening. This is the almost sacred sake drinking by the married couple, which appears to constitute a kind of marriage service. The bridesmaids bring forward the double-spouted kettle and present it to the lips of the married pair. These drink alternately from it until its contents have been exhausted, the act being emblematical of the way in which they intend to share one another's joys and sorrows.

When the happy couple have partaken of the sake the ceremony is at an end. So well versed are the bride, bridegroom, and relations in their roles that the whole affair passes off quite silently. There is no confusion. Each person knows what is expected of him, and does it in a mechanical way that gives the proceedings an air of monotony. After the marriage the bride continues to live in her father-in-law's house; for it is an almost invariable rule that a wedded couple shall dwell during their first months of married life at the house of the bridegroom's father.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Confedrit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
Jan. 19, 1885.

The debate in the Senit over the printin uv the uterances uv that recklis and audawshus rebel agin the South, Gen. Sherman, uv the late Yoonitid States army, wich stigmatized the loved and revered Jeffson Davis, President uv the Suspended Confedrasy, ez a traitor, don't apeer to please some uv our allies uv the thin-skinned Dimocrisy us the North, wich hev a noshun that it would hev bin better hed the Southern Senators kep ther mouths shet.

These timid Dimocrats don't hev a cleer idee ez to wat wuz the reel meein uv the late Presidenshel eleckshun, wich rsultid in the triumfal eleckshun uv ex-Sheriff Cleveland to the Presidency.

They don't seem to understand that it wuz inno sense a triumf and endorsement uv the Dimocratic party, except so fur ez the Dimocratic party represents the suspended but not dead Confedrisy. We uv the South insist that this pint be perpetoolly kept in mind.

In 1861 the Southern states entered upon a croosade fur the God-given rite uv whalin black niggers in the South and roolin white niggers in the Norin. Jeffson Davis wuz chosen our leeder. One Southern soljer bein ekal to five Northern ones, we shood hev got thro all rite hed it not bin for the hordes uv Irish and Dutch wich the feend Linkin kep pourin into the feeld agin us. Overpowered by this horde uv furriners, (not reel Northern men fur, ez the shiverly alluz insistid, one Southern man wuz ekal to five Northern ones), the Confederacy suspendid. It did not die—it only suspendid and bided its time. We consentid to come back into the Yoonyun, relyin with entire confidense on the continyood fidelity uv our Northern allies, and certain that in time we shood regane at the ballot box wat we hed lost on the feeld.

What hez bin the question at ishoo ever sence that fatle day at Appomotax Court House? Wat hez the Republikin party alluz denied and what hev we alluz insisted? Why simply that the South wuz rite in its struggle for existence, and that the North wuz wrong. We went into every Presidenshel contest on that ishoo, and that ishoo alluz beet us.

Last fall we fit the fite over agin on that identikle ishoo, and won. Wat follows? Are we uv the South not to enjoy the froots uv our victry? Who elected Cleveland? Wuz it Vermont, and Ohio and Iowa? Wat wood the Dimocrisy hev bin good fur without the solid South? Did we carry Mississippy, and South Karliny, and them states, and how did we do it? Did we make sacrifices fur the coz, or didn't we? Who wuz it wich stood at the poles in all them states, armed with trusty shot-guns, and kept the niggers from votin the Republikin tikkit, and likewise Northern carpet baggers wich hev come down to them states to start biznis? Wuz it the Dimocrisy uv the North wich kept the Southern states in line and reelected Cleveland?

It wuz the Confedrisy wich elected Cleveland, and the Confedrisy perposes to enjoy the froots uv its own victry.

Nor is the Confedrisy goin to be modest about it. The Confedrisy doesn't perpose to stand back and be run by its allies. The tale ain't going to wag the dog. The dog happens to be the biggest. The Confedrisy is now the government, and the Confedrisy perposes to be recognized ez sich. We are goin to controle the Cabinit, and we are going to see that it is filled with sich ez we dictate. We don't say that we shel make servis in the Confedrit army a qualificashun fur offis under the noo administrashen, fur we want to be liberal, but even that is goin to hev its wate. It isn't to be expectid that all uv the Democrisy uv the North cood actilly hev bin in the Confedrit servis, and, ez I sed, we shant make actoal servis with us a qualificashen; but the applicant fur place from the North will hev to make it appear that he did at least sympathise with us, and did wat he cood fur the suxcess uv the coz.

We shan't insist upon changin the flag uv the kentry from the Stars and Stripes to the Stars and Bars, for it wood do no good, and we don't keer about irritatin anybody. Now that we hev the substanshel froots uv the victry, now that we hev sole control uv things, we kin afford to be magnanimus even to them wich fit under the old flag. So that we hev actoal controle it don't matter wat flag we shel dror our salaries under, and we are willin the old flag shel remane, but we don't want to be askt to concede too much.

But we want it dinstinctly understood thet the day uv the bloo yoonifrom hez past. Fur twenty-five years a bloo yooniform on a one-legged man hez bin a sufficient recommendashen fur a place in Washington. In the fucher, ez in the past, a military yooniform and the loss uv a arm or leg is goin to be a recommendashun fur a place under the government, but the color is changed. The bloo hez gone out, and the gray is goin to take its place.

That's wat's goin to happen. To the victors b'long the spoils—the Confedrasy, not the Democrisy, wuz the victors in last battle.

Therefore we serve notis on everybody that we shel controle the appintments in the intrest uv the Confedracy, and we also perpose to be treetid with doo respeck. We shel not permit disrespectful alloosions to Jeffson Davis, nor shel we allow the struggle we made fur our rites to be characterized ez a rebelyun. That day is over, and over furever. We expect to claw everything that the victry we acheeved entitles us to, every thing.

* * * * * * *

Our Dimmekratic County Centrel committy is holdin daily meetins at Bascom's to pass upon applicashens fur places in this seckshun. The follerin is a few uv the applicashens with our endorsemence on them:

Jethro L. Kippins, of Seceshun Crik, wants appintment on a mail route. Wuz not in the Confedret servis reglerly ceptin ez a bushwhacker. Doesn't remember how many Fedrel hirelins he killed, but wuz at it every nite while the armies wuz in his neighborhood. Hez partisipated in all the raids onto Northern carpet-baggers and niggers wich hev tried to vote sence the war. Voted fur every Dimekratic nominee alluz, and wuz very activ in support uv Cleveland.

This we endorsed "to be considered favorable."

Mars Magoffin applies fur similer poseshen. Served from the fust firin onto Sumpter to the hoomiliatin surrender at Appomattox. Wuz in twenty battles, but refers with pride to the fact that he wuz at the massakre uv Fort Piller, and wuz not the most inactive man there. Hez never failed in his doty sence.

Endorsed, "appintment insistid onto."

Seth Pennibacker wants a place in the Custom-house. Did not serve, owin to the fact that Kentucky did not secede, and he wuzn't cleer in his mind about it. But hez alluz voted the strate Dimekratic ticket, and alluz shel. Is willin to be swore to alluz votin the strate ticket.

Endorsed: "No good. Every Dimekrat in the Corners kin show sich testimonials."

John Thompson applies fur a place in post-offis. Wuzn't in the war at all, on either side. Knows nothin about pollytix, and don't keer a dam about em, anyhow. Hez bin in the post-offis department twenty years and knows the biznis through and through. Is marked A 1 for sobriety and offishency. Never had a complaint agin him. Wants to be continyood, fur hevin bin in the servis so long he reely don't know wat else to do.

Endorsed—"This rekest is absurdly impoodent. The place is jist adaptid to Kernel McPelter's brother, wich is jist out uv a sitooashen ez bar keeper in the Gem 'sloon, Looisville."

Wilyum (or Bill) Pettus wants any kind uv a posishen. Wuz in John Morgan's command from beginnin to end uv the war. Wuz with Morgan doorin his raid into Ohio and wuz capcherd by the Fedrels and languished in a Fedrel prizn. Will submit to any eggsaminashen under the civil servis rolos, 'ceptin in readin, writin and sich things ez are learnt out uv books.

Endorsed—"Bill wuz a faithful and darin soljer and must be provided fur."

Seth Atkins wants to be continyood ez male carrier on the Seceshunville route. Wuz in the war from the beginning, in the 98th Injeanny. Bein short a leg, wich he lost at Gettysburg, hez held the place ever sence the war closed, and wood like to continner. Hez rid the dun mule so long woodent be happy anywhere else.

Endorsed—"This applicant will be the fust to go. His gun was pinted the wrong way for this administrashen."

Samyooel Earle wants a place in any capassity. Enlisted at the beginnin uv the war and wuz a guard at Andersonville. While on this dooty wuz commendid by his superiors, and hez a strong letter from Capt. Wirz, commendin him for bravery in puttin down a revolt among the prizners, killin with his own hand four of em in less than five minits.

Endorsed—"Earle must be pervided fur, and must be appinted among the very first."

We hev suthin like 500 applicashens on file from men who served and men wich didn't, wich we are goin thro ez fast ez we kin. I don't know how we kin pervide fur all uv em but we shel do our best.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Dispenser.)

Current Events.

American Railway Association is to elect Stuyvesant Fish president at its meeting in New York on April 27.

Appropriations committee of the senate reports the sundry civil bill with an increase of $2,854,000 and an amendment removing the limit on subsidiary coinage outstanding.

Corrected list of the dead in the turret explosion on the battleship Missouri contains 33 names. Sympathy is expressed by foreign nations.

Special senate committee unanimously declares Senator Dietrich of Nebraska, not guilty in connection with charges regarding the appointment of a postmaster and the leasing of the postoffice.

Senator Proctor introduces a bill for the creation of a distinguished service list in the army, appointments to be made by the President on the recommendation of a board of five general officers.

Bill enabling Philippine government to bond itself for railroads and other improvements passed house.

Russians believe battleship Petropavlovsk was sunk by Japanese submarine boat purchased in Europe.

Farmers' National Exchange, with capital of $50,000,000, incorporated in South Dakota; Chicago men interested.

Torpedo boat flotilla from Norfolk, Va., arrived safely at Philippine Islands after record breaking voyage of over 18,000 miles.

Verestchagin, famous Russian painter of battle scenes, lost when Petropavlovsk went down, was Admiral Makaroff's guest.

Chicago insurance agents suggested that Underwriters' association authorize old rate on county property, to prevent litigation.

Eastern railroad traffic officials decided against making customary spring reduction on grain and grain products from Chicago.

Regular Democratic state convention in New Jersey selected uninstructed delegation to St. Louis convention; Hearst bolters held second convention and named instructed delegation.

Burlington railway tests new gasoline motors and may adopt them on some of its lines.

Panama Canal bill, providing for the government of the canal zone, is passed by the senate without division.

Imperial palace at Seoul, Korea, is destroyed by fire, and the emperor flees for his life. The fire is believed to be the work of the rebellious element.

Dun's weekly review of trade will report the lowest shipments of bread

The Great World's Fair Photographed

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A Corner of Liberal Arts.
The National Commission.
Palace of Machinery.
Varied Industries.
Dedication Group.
Entrance to Palace of Machinery.
The House That Grant Built.
Palace of Electricity.
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Illustrating the Forthcoming Exposition, to Begin April 30th, in St. Louis.

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PUBLISHERS TOLEDO BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO. .....1904.

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KANSAS POPULISTS.

Topeka, Kan., April 13.—The Populist state convention met here yesterday and adjourned without making any nominations. The delegates will meet in Topeka again on August 3, at which time an effort will be made to fuse with the Democrats. A state convention of Democrats will be held here on the same day.

This result was not reached until the issue had been well fought. The middle-of-the-roaders strongly insisted on nominating a state ticket without reference to anything the Democrats wanted. The other element tried to patch up a deal to nominate two supreme court justices, governor and one or two other state officers, have these endorsed by the Democrats at their convention next August, and then permit the Democrats to name the remainder of the ticket. Adherents of this scheme were in the majority, but the opposition threatened to bolt and nominate a straight Populist ticket in case such an arrangement were to be made, and this killed it. If Senator W. A. Harris would have consented to run for governor, the warring elements would have been reconciled without trouble. He refused, however, and a split convention was the result.

An effort will be made to adjust matters with the Democrats before the time of holding the next convention.

The resolutions endorse Wm. R. Hearst for President.

Animals for St. Louis.

New York, April 15.—A collection of 800 animals, the largest ever brought to this country on a single ship, was on board the Hamburg-American steamer Bethania which arrived today from Hamburg. Nearly all the animals are for exhibition at the St. Louis exposition

THE WORLD'S RECORD.

Pensacola, Fla., April 16.—The 12-inch gun crew of the battleship Texas now holds the world's record for fast and accurate work, snatching the laurels from the battleships Wisconsin and Alabama, between which ships there was a dispute as to the championship.

The Texas concluded her practice in the gulf today and came into the harbor, when it was made known that she had an average of about 89 per cent. of hits, which is about two per cent. better than that of the Wisconsin, which vessel has been heralded as possessing the prize gun crews of the navy. This record is also better than that made by the Alabama, which was thought to be the world's record and far ahead of the flagship Kearsarge. With her 12-inch pieces, the Texas made in one string of shots eleven hits in ten minutes, more than a hit per minute. This was with the forward 12-inch gun and with the after 12-inch piece ten hits were made out of eleven shots in ten mintues. With her six-inch pieces the Texas also carried off the honors from all that can be learned and her general average is said to be higher than was ever before made by a naval vessel.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Tucked Shirt Waist, No. 9272.

Displays of summer waistings include some lovely mercerized fabrics that closely resemble satins, and are equally as expensive. The waist shown here is developed in gray and blue mercerized cheviot.

The pattern is provided for a glove-fitted featherboned lining which closes in the center front. This may be omitted and the shirt waist adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams if preferred.

9272—Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist.

32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

The back is plain across the shoulders and has slight fulness at the belt. The closing is made invisibly at the front under a broad box plait. Three forward-turning tucks on each side of the plait are flatly stitched from shoulder to belt.

Two backward-turning tucks extend to the bust, providing fulness that blouses slightly over a narrow satin belt. A fancy necktie fastens in a bow at the neck, and the ends are passed through slashes in the box plait.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arm closely from shoulder to elbow, and are quite wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on wristbands, drooping well at the back.

Shirt waists in this style are made of French flannel, albatross, veiling, foulard, China silk or wash fabrics. In some the box plaits and wristbands are embroidered or covered with lace.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three yards of material 36 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9272, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Fancy Waist, No. 9277, and Gathered Skirt, No. 8287.

Displays of mercerized cottons are really beautiful, rivaling the foulards and liberty satins in variety of designs and colorings. They are as expensive as silks, too, and must be dry-cleaned instead of laundered on account of the trimmings used.

A simple but stylish gown is shown here developed in lavender mercerized cotton, with coarse Irish crochet lace for trimming. The waist is mounted on a glove fitted feather-boned lining that closes in the center front.

Full fronts and back are gathered at the shoulder and waist, but not included in the seams of the lining, as the outside extends over the sleeves slightly and also blouses all around. The closing is made

9277—Ladies' Fancy Waist.
8287—Ladies' Skirt.

Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

with amethyst buttons and button-holes worked through the front hems.

A fancy lace collar completes the neck. Full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and arranged in the arm-hole of the lining. They are very wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is attached to deep fitted cuffs. The pattern is provided for a draped girdle of violet satin that slips through a long fancy buckle. Bands of lace trim the waist and cuffs.

The skirt is shaped with five gores which are gathered at the upper edge and arranged on a belt that fastens in the center back. It falls in long, soft folds and has a slight sweep at the back, where the fulness is finely gathered.

Two bands of lace are applied to match those used on the waist. Costumes in this mode may be developed in soft woolen fabrics, such as veiling, wool canvas, voile, cashmere, albatross and challies, as well as the cool cottons, linens and chevlots that look much like heavier materials.

Bands of lace, embroidery, linen, and the material heavily machine stitched or edged with French knots, are the preferred trimmings.

To make the waist in the medium size will require four yards of material thirty-six inches wide, and one yard of silk. The pattern, No. 9277, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five yards of thirty-inch material. The skirt pattern, No. 8287, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE. TOLEDO, OHIO

EXPLOSION

On Battleship Killed 31 Men and Injured Several Others.

Washington, April 14.—The explosion which killed 29 men and injured five, two of whom later died, on the battleship Missouri while at target practice yesterday, was the worst catastrophe that has ever happened on an American warship.

Additional details of the disaster that have reached the navy department today show that the explosion was followed by bravery and coolness amounting to heroism by the officers and men of the ship.

When the first explosion of the charge that was being placed in the big gun occurred, no loud report was made, but flames were seen to leap from every portion of the turret. A few seconds afterward another explosion, somewhat more fierce, occurred. This was in the handling room below, where 1,600 pounds of powder, or four charges, ready to be hoisted above, had ignited.

Fire quarters were sounded and every man of the ship responded and the magazine and handling rooms were flooded with water. In less than five seconds after the first explosion two streams of water were being played in the rooms, and when volunteers were called for every man of the ship responded and was eager to go into the turrets and rescue the crew. Captain Cowles, cool and collected, gave his commands, and but for his presence of mind, together with the officers of the ship, the Missouri would have gone down. The second explosion occurred near one of the magazines and so hot was the fire that the brass work of the magazines was melted.

Smoke and the fumes of the burned powder made it almost impossible to enter either turret or handling room, but the officers and men, with handkerchiefs over their faces, made efforts to rescue the dying men inside.

Washington, April 14.—A revised list of the dead and injured of the battleship Missouri disaster is as follows:

Lieutenant W. C. Davidson, in charge of the 12-inch turret.
Ensign E. A. Welchert, of the cruiser Cleveland, gun umpire.
Midshipman W. T. Neumann.
Lieutenant J. P. V. Gridley, United States Marine corps.
Lieutenant Thomas Ward, Jr.
Division Officer J. K. Pederson.
Boatswain's Mate second class W. Boyghard.
Ordinary Seaman J. Bloxaputlan.
Coxswain Charles Alice.
Seaman J. C. Hardy.
Apprentice second class K. J. Kivlin.
Seaman J. Gadris.
Ordinary Seaman N. Scherbauth.
Ordinary Seaman J. F. Rolands.
Electrician, second class, H. B. Franks.
Coxswain J. P. Starr.
Ordinary Seaman J. C. Nunn.
Seaman N. Soder.
Seaman C. H. Meyer.
Ordinary Seaman P. R. Castler.
Ordinary Seaman R. C. Tobin.
Apprentice second class R. H. Allison.
Ordinary Seaman J. J. Mulligan.
Landsman J. W. Cole.
Ordnance Sergeant A. Smith.
Gunner's mate, first class, W. S. Shipman.
Private Marine J. P. J. Brown.
Chief Gunner's Mate J. F. Kennedy.
Ordinary Seaman J. M. Roach.
J. T. Donnelly, ordinary seaman; died after rescue.
A man supposed to be O. B. Moe, apprentice, second class; died after rescue.
J. E. Knight, seaman; may recover.
R. H. Starr, seaman; will recover.
F. C. Soaub, apprentice second class; will recover.

Pensacola, Fla., April 14.—The Missouri was on the target range with the Texas and Brooklyn at practice about noon yesterday when the disaster occurred. A charge of powder in the 12-inch left-hand gun ignited from gases exploded and dropping below ignited four charges of powder in the handling room and all exploded.

Only one man of the entire turret and handling crew survived. But for the prompt and efficient work of Captain Cowles in flooding the handling room and magazine with water, one of the magazines would have exploded and the ship would have been destroyed.

Lieutenant Hammer, the ordnance officer, gave out a statement of the explosion and its probable cause.

According to him, about noon, after the first pointer of the after 12-inch piece had fired his string and the second pointer had fired the third shot of his string, the charge ignited. The fourth shot was being loaded and from all indications the first half of the charge had been rammed home and the second section was being rammed down, when gases from the shot previously fired or portions of the cloth cover, ignited the powder.

The breech was open, and a dull thud gave notice of something unusual. No loud report was made, but flames were seen to leap from every portion of the turret. A few seconds later another explosion, somewhat more fierce, occurred.

This was in the handling room below, where 1,600 pounds of powder, or four charges, were ready to be hoisted above, had ignited. Fire quarters were sounded, and every man of the ship responded, and the magazine and handling rooms were flooded with water.

In less than five minutes after the first explosion two streams of water were being played in the rooms, and when volunteers were called for every man of the ship responded, eager to go into the turrets and rescue the crew. Capt. Cowles gave the commands, and but for his presence of mind, and that of the officers of the ship, the Missouri would have gone down.

Smoke and the fumes of the burned powder made it almost impossible to enter either the turret or handling room, but officers and men, with handkerchiefs over their faces, made efforts to rescue the men inside. Leading the rescuing party was Captain Cowles. The officers endeavored to keep him from going below, as men fell unconscious as they entered, and had to be pulled out by their comrades, but, unheeding their advice, the commanding officer rushed below, followed by Lieut. Hammer, the ordnance officer, and Lieut. Cleland Davis.

Captain Cowles caught up a dying blue jacket in his arms and staggered to the deck with him. The blue jacket with two others from the handling room had crawled partly from their place of duty when they had been overcome. Before the fumes of the burning powder had left the turret, officers and men were lifting out the dying and dead men. Three minutes after the explosion all were on deck and the surgeons from the Missouri, Texas and Brooklyn were attending to those not dead.

The 25 men of the turret were found lying in a heap. They had started for the exit when the first explosion occurred and had just reached there when the more terrible explosion in the handling room occurred which burned and strangled them to death. Lieut. Davidson, the officer in charge of the turret, evidently had given some command to the men, as he was on top of the heap of men, having fallen there after he had allowed them to pass him to get out of the turret.

The bodies were hardly recognizable, the terrible and quick fire having burnt clothing from the bodies of the men and the flesh hung from them in shreds. The faces were mutilated by the smoke and flames only. Only one man was breathing when the turret crew was rescued and he died a moment after he reached the deck.

Pensacola, Fla., April 14.—Two more ordinary seamen who were injured in the terrible explosion on board the battleship Missouri at target practice yesterday are dead. One died about midnight, and the other this morning after terrible suffering.

Expert turret officers of the vessels in port say that the explosion was the result of a blow back, known as the wind blowing the flames back from the muzzle of the gun, and through the open breech, thus igniting the powder charge being hoisted. Captain Cowles and Lieutenant Hammer, the ordnance officer, had taken extra precautions against such an accident, and for three days no firing with the large pieces was done on account of the wind being from off shore. Yesterday morning the wind shifted and the officers deemed it safe to commence firing.

Lieutenant Hammer had remained in the turret until the first string of shots had been fired in rapid succession. He thought that it was safe to allow the continuation at rapid firing and left the turret to consult with the target expert on board on this matter. Only three shots of the second string had been fired when the explosion occurred. So rapidly was the gun being fired that it is thought some of the fire remained in the barrel and that the powder being hoisted ignited.

Officers of the vessel differ in their opinion as to the cause of the explosion, but it is probable that the exact cause will never be known as there were no survivors among the turret crew.

The board of inquiry which convened yesterday afternoon is still in session and will not come to a finding for several days.

Impressive ceremonies were conducted over the graves of the twenty-six seamen this afternoon at the national cemetery at the navy yard. The Missouri moved down the harbor this morning to a point near the yard, and at noon the 26 bodies were brought ashore. At 2 o'clock the funeral procession moved to the cemetery where hundreds of officers and blue jackets were present, and the remains were interred. The bodies of the five dead officers are being held here awaiting advices as to burial or shipment home.

Washington, April 14.—The Missouri is the very latest of the big battleships to go in commission. The flag was hoisted on her in December last at Norfolk by Captain Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt. She collided with the Illinois off Pensacola a few weeks ago and has had very little firing with her big guns; in fact, the nine or ten rounds which had been fired from each big gun was in the course of official trials, and she is now going through her first regular target practice.

Washington, April 14.—It is learned from unofficial information that previous to the accident to the gun on board the Missouri there had been no flame blown back whatever; that the rapidity of the fire of all of the Missouri's guns had been, relatively, very slow—in fact only half as rapid as that of the Alabama's. The turret roof was not injured, but one man was blown overboard from the turret top.

Officers of the navy department were just remarking the excellent reports that were coming from the fleet at target practice and noted with great satisfaction that the practice in marksmanship had not been attended with an accident, when they were appalled by the report of the disaster which overtook the Missouri.

The reports from Pensacola have been carefully read, and it is manifest that the subject of gunnery will receive the gravest consideration in view of the fatality that has resulted from the firing of the big guns. The experts in such matters are scrutininzing the accounts of the disaster with a view to determining at the earliest moment upon some course that will preclude if possible or at least minimize the danger. As yet the experts are chary about advancing theories or suggesting what changes may be made in connection with the heavy ordnance.

Naval officers fear that the absolute facts in connection with the explosion may never be known since all who were engaged in firing the gun were killed, but the circumstantial evidence will be sufficient to tell to the expert mind just what happened.

The moment the news of the disaster spread throughout the country telegrams from relatives of men on the Missouri began to pour into the department making anxious inquiries for the names of the victims. Some of these are extremely pathetic.

Washington, April 14.—The President has contributed the sum of $100 and the secretary of the navy a like sum as the nucleus of a fund for the relief of the dependent next of kin of the enlisted men who lost their lives in the disaster on the Missouri. The money has been placed in the hands of Paymaster General H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N., chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, who has been constituted the custodian of the fund and who will disburse it under the direction of the bureau of navigation for the benefit of such dependents. Paymaster General Harris has been authorized to receive any other contributions that may be made for this purpose.

Secretary Moody today sent the following telegram to Rear Admiral Barker at Pensacola, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet:

"I learn with profound sorrow of the irreparable loss to your fleet, the navy and the country of the faithful and gallant officers and men who met death while in the discharge of their duties. Will you convey to the fleet my deepest sympathy?"

The President accompanied his check for $100 with the following letter to Secretary Moody:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"May I send through you this contribution to be used for the dependent kinsfolk of the enlisted men who have just been killed on board the Missouri? Under the conditions of modern warfare in order to efficiently prepare for war, risk must be run similar in kind, though not in degree to the risk run in battle, and these men have died for their country as much as if the ship had been in action against the enemy. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The President also has sent the following telegram to Rear Admiral Barker:

"Am inexpressibly grieved and shocked at the terrible catastrophe. I desire to express to you and the officers and men under you my profound grief and sympathy."

Pensacola, Fla., April 15.—Complete destruction of the battlship Missouri and the loss of 600 lives as the result of the turret explosion in which thirty-three men were killed, was averted only by the heroism of Chief Gunner's Mate Monson, who jumped into the open powder magazine when the flames threatened every instant to ignite the contents and pulled the heavy door shut behind him.

When the officers heard the explosion in the turret and saw the fire lapping through the top they supposed the hot magazine would explode next, and headed the ship for the shore, intending to beach her, if possible, before the explosion. Captain Cowles stopped this plan and put back to sea. At the first explosion the men in the handling room knew in an instant what had happened. The big magazine door was open, and standing against it were four charges of powder. Without a moment's hesitation Gunner's Mate Monson shoved these aside, and, jumping into the magazine, pulled the door closed after him.

The magazine was totally flooded with water, and when the men opened the door they found Monson barely alive, the water having reached to his neck.

Washington, April 15.—The following announcement was made today at the Navy department:

The B. J. Mulligan named in the dispatch of April 3, whose name could not be found on the records of the bureau, has been identified as John Joseph Mulligan, landsman, residence Providence, R. I., next of kin James W. Mulligan, father, 206 Chestnut street, Providence, R. I."

Mulligan was one of the victims of the Missouri disaster.

Later in the day another bulletin was posted at the Navy department as follows:

"The W. J. Bogard named in the dispatch of April 13, whose name could not be found on the records, has been identified as Wm. Joseph Bongard, residence Brooklyn, N. Y., next of kin James Bongard, brother, 205 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn. This man was blown overboard and the body has not been recovered."

DIETRICH NOT GUILTY.

Special Committee So Declares In Its Report.

Washington, April 15.—Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, has been declared by a special committee of congress to be not guilty of any violation of the statutes of the United States or of any corrupt or unworthy conduct relating either to the appointment of Jacob Fisher as postmaster at Hastings, Neb., or the leasing of the building in that city to the United States for a postoffice. The committee which investigated the charges against Senator Dietrich was composed of Senators Hoar, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Cockrell and Pettus. Three members of the committee are Republicans and two Democrats. The report is unanimous. The report reviews the testimony at length and the conclusion is reached that the charges cannot be sustained. The committee, with reference to the lease of the building at Hastings, finds that it was effected while Mr. Dietrich was governor and before he became senator, that it extended for ten years and that the law governing in such matters was not violated. The report says the committee admitted not only such evidence against Senator Dietrich "as would have been competent in a court of justice, but also a great deal of hearsay testimony, being all which was brought to the attention of the committee as a possible clue to further information."

This course, it says, was taken with the consent of Senator Dietrich and it is stated that the committee did not determine how far this proceeding would have been justified for any reason, without such consent, even if they had carefully refrained from attaching any weight to it in their final decision. But it, in fact, did not in the least tend to shake or affect the conclusion they have reached.

Andrew Carnegie establishes a "hero fund" of $5,000,000 to reward those in peaceful vocations who perform heroic acts, for the relief of those injured in efforts to save human life, and to care for and educate the families of those who sacrifice their own lives for others.

MEMORY MAKER

Food With Certain Elements Required in the Brain.

Poor memory means an ill nourished brain. The proper food to help and nourish the brain will thus help the memory as in the following case:

"I have not known what it is to enjoy real good health, not having seen a well day in over 20 years and taking medicine most of the time until about a year ago.

"At that time I was suffering greatly from nervous prostration and general debility, the result of several severe illnesses from which I never expected to fully recover.

"My memory was also so poor that it caused me much chagrin at times.

"I had often heard how Grape-Nuts had helped other people's memory and that it was a brain food. Finally I was put on Grape-Nuts for my meals.

"It was so pleasing to the taste I enjoyed eating it and after a time I saw such an improvement in my health generally that I gave up medicine altogether. Am not even using laxatives now that I had been unable to do without for years. Grape-Nuts helped my nerves, gave me strength, increased my weight ten pounds and I can now work and walk better and enjoy life as I never expected to again.

"When my friends remark how well I look and act I tell them it is all due to Grape-Nuts. My doctor never sees me but he smiles with genuine pleasure at my improved condition for he is an old friend and would like to see me perfectly well knowing how long and how much I have suffered." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

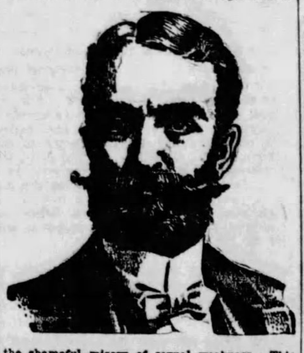
Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

No Man Is Lost

I Have Found a Philippine Remedy That Restores Vigor to Every Weak and Nervous Man—It Never Fails

TRY IT AT MY EXPENSE

I have a quick and permanent cure for men that entirely disproves all the old notions about "lost manhood." I offer to every weak man a private home treatment that will positively stop unnatural, weakening drains and impart full strength, size and vigor to the wasted and weakened parts, so he will never again suffer

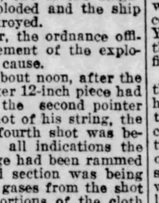


the shameful misery of sexual weakness. This remarkable formula has not once failed me, and I stake my professional renown that it positively cures sexual weakness at all ages and stages of the malady quickly and forever. I care no who has failed to cure you, or what was the original cause of your weakness, whether from injury, sickness, early indiscretions, excesses, mental worry or physical exhaustion, this remedy will surely and quickly bring back to you the joy and comfort of manly strength. VITALA is the most potent and powerful specific the world has ever known for sexual failure; purely vegetable and harmless, it stands today the only recognized cure for weak men. I fully believe in the glory of a manly man, and want every sad sufferer to reap the benefit of my discovery. Whoever may read these lines is welcome. A simple letter addressed to **Dr. Frederick Main, Lock Box 681, Jackson, Mich.,** will bring the treatment to you free by return mail. There are no C. O. D. charges to pay, now or ever, and no marks or advertisement on the plain sealed cover. All letters sacredly private. Write me today and be cured before this generous free offer is withdrawn.

Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.



To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure. Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

The Effective Remedy

WASHINGTON, IOWA, April 4, 1903.

I was troubled for over a year with so scanty a flow that it was virtually suppression. A heavy cold superinduced this condition and nothing I could do seemed to help me.

The only effective remedy I ever found was Wine of Cardui. Within two weeks I felt the good effects of the medicine and after I had used 13 bottles in all I was as healthy and regular as any woman could wish to be.

My sister used it while expecting to become a mother and found that it made childbirth comparatively easy and after the child was born she found that it helped her to regain her strength.

Jennie Root

GRAND WORTHY ASSOCIATE, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

WINE of CARDUI

Wine of Cardui cures nine out of every ten cases of the disorders of menstruation. These cures are permanent, whether the trouble is complicated or not.

Wine of Cardui cures the sickness of young girls, relieves the weakness of adults, banishes leucorrhœa, headaches, backaches and nervousness and eases the crisis attendant on the change of life.

Thousands of mothers besides Miss Root's sister have found grateful relief from the pains of childbirth and have had a quick and happy recovery from its use. You cannot afford to suffer when $1.00 bottles are sold by all druggists.

COREAN PALACE BURNED

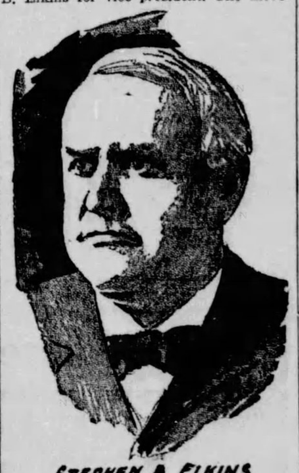
Emperor Will Rebuild Rather Than Occupy Old One.

Paris, April 15.—1:10 p. m.—A cable report received at the foreign office here says that the imperial palace at Seoul, Corea, was completely destroyed by fire last night. The fire began in the evening and lasted throughout the night. Only the ruins of the palace remain. The emperor and his suite succeeded in escaping to a nearby refuge. The report does not mention any loss of life, nor does it give the cause of the fire, but the recent political unrest in the Corean capital leads to fears that the destruction of the palace was the work of the rebellious element.

Seoul, Corea, Friday, April 15.—8 p. m.—The emperor received in audience this evening, the members of the diplomatic corps. The emperor had apparently recovered from the shock caused by the burning of the palace and was calm, making inquiries as to the health of the ladies of the legations, etc. His intimates report that he is still nervous, however. Many Coreans believe that the burning of the palace has a political significance, in that it will force the emperor to return to the Kyong Bok Palace, in the outskirts of the city, where the queen was assassinated in 1895, and from which the emperor fled to the Russian legation. The emperor, however, refuses to return, claiming that the palace is haunted by the murdered queen. He prefers to remain in the imperial library, in Kiuseiken building, where he took refuge during the fire, until the palace is rebuilt. The electric plant which was totally destroyed together with thousands of dollars' worth of instruments and machinery, will be reinstalled. The heaps of smoldering ruins are being guarded by a cordon of vigilant soldiers, stationed 1½ feet apart around the palace walls. The superstitious populace is excited and depressed over the fire, regarding it as an evil portent. The fire furnished a wonderful spectacle. The steep mountains about the city were lighted up as though it was day, hurrying crowds of frantic Coreans and Japanese troops arrived on the scene in double quick time. There was extreme fear for the American legation for a time. American marines formed a bucket brigade and U. S. Minister Allen took extreme precautions to prevent the flames reaching the legation. All the Corean government records and accounts were lost, together with much treasure. The loss is estimated at $3,000,000.

THE ELKINS BOOM.

Charleson, W. Va., April 14.—The Republican state convention to select four delegates and four alternates at large to the Chicago convention met here today. There were sharp contests over everything except the endorsement of Roosevelt for president, and Senator Stephen B. Elkins for vice president. The move-



STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

ment for Elkins for the vice presidential nomination was a very enthusiastic one. All the delegates, those from the districts as well as those at large will go to Chicago from this state urging his nomination.

It is said that after this convention there will be Republicans from West Virginia attending Republican conventions in other states in the interest of Elkins. Governor White and others are said to be working to get favorable consideration for Elkins in Ohio, which is the native state of both Senators Elkins and Fairbanks.

The most bitter contest that was ever waged in the state was that between Dawson and Teter, for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Although the Republicans do not nominate their state ticket until at another state convention in Wheeling, July 12, there was more talk among both delegates and vistors about the Dawson-Teter fight than the national convention, but the factional fight on the nomination of a state ticket was not precipitated into the present convention.

SURRENDER AND ARE ADMITTED TO BAIL

Pittsburg, April 18.—State Mine Inspector Fdererick W. Cunningham and Former Superintendent Wilfred Sowden, of the Harwick mine, the two men held to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of murder by the coroner's jury sitting in the Harwick mine investigation Saturday, surrendered to the coroner today. Judges Colliers and McParland of the county courts, admitted them to bail in the sum of $10,000 and $15,000 respectively.

LADIES Mr. Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

PRETTY WIDOW, worth $85,000, inherits $75,000, beautiful home, income $5,000. Wants immediately honorable, industrious husband. Address ALLA, 207 Washington St., Chicago.

A LITTLE THING BUT A GOOD SELLER. Only 25 cents. Keeps any sewing machine belt always right tension. Every pedal stroke counts. Makes running a joy. Special terms to agents. HOWE MFG. CO., 1947 Broadway, New York.

We start you in the mail order business. Full particulars and samples free. W. American Special Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY If you desire to marry happily and to your financial advantage write for confidential information stating age and sex. Good results assured. HOME & COMFORT, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE GOLD WATCH This watch has SOLID GOLD LAID ENGRAVED CASE, AMERICAN MOVEMENT, fully warranted by 25 year correct timer (equal in appearance to SOLID GOLD WATCH guaranteed 25 years. We give it ABSOLUTELY FREE to boys and girls or anyone selling 20 packages of our handsome jewelry at 10c each. Send your address and we will send jewelry postpaid when sold, send us $1 and we will POSITIVELY SEND you the WATCH and CHAIN. LIBERTY JEWEL CO., Dept. 187 CHICAGO

$40.00 A WEEK. Reliable man or woman each county as manager to exhibit, take orders, appoint agents for Harrison Valveless Oil-Gas Stoves. Wonderful invention—beats all others. Automatically generates fuel gas from kerosene—Miniature gas works—Absolutely safe—Enormous demand—Splendid for summer cooking—Delight customers—Cheap, clean, safe fuel. Gasoline is dangerous. Catalogue Free. Write today. World Mfg. Co., 5687 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.

BURTON CONVICTION KILLED DENNIS

Brooded Over Case and Died of Congestion of the Brain.

St. Louis, April 18.—Physicians who attended Major Hugh C. Dennis, president of the Rialto Grain and Securities company, whose sudden death has ended his connection with the case in which United States Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, was recently convicted, stated today that Major Dennis' death resulted from continually brooding over the conviction and sentence of Senator Burton. It was because of his connection with the Rialto company that Senator Burton was convicted and immediately after the jury had returned its verdict against him Major Dennis hastened to converse with him at his hotel apartments. From that time, the physicians state, Dennis continually talked of the Burton case and of his regret because of the verdict found. He was placed under the close care of physicians and nurses, and everything was done to divert his mind from the Burton case, but he clung tenaciously to it, denouncing himself for having permitted Burton to become a representative of the company. Major Dennis finally died from congestion of the brain.

BOOM FOR PARKER.

New York, April 13.—A caucus of the delegates to the New York state convention from Kings county was held last night, and at its conclusion Senator Patrick H. McCarren said:

"Well, we have made a president."

The caucus adopted the unit rule, and passed resolutions declaring in favor of an instructed delegation for Judge Parker to the national convention at St. Louis. There was no boiting, and Senator McCarren said he would cast the votes of the 69 delegates present last night for Parker in the state convention. William Doyle and his delegates from the Seventh district; Thomas R. Farrell and his delegates from the Eleventh district, and Matthew E. Dooley and his delegates from the Twelfth district, who were the nine voting against the adoption of the Parker resolution, declared after they had been defeated that they considered themselves bound by the action of the caucus.

THE NEELY CASE.

New York, April 13.—The jury yesterday disagreed in the action brought by the United States against Charles F. W. Neely, former director of finances of the postoffices in Cuba, in which an attempt was made to officially fix the amount of Neely's alleged peculations between January and May, 1900.

Judge Lacombe, sitting in the United States circuit court where the suit was tried, made several efforts to get the jury to agree, but failed, and discharged them after being assured by the foreman and several of the jurymen that an agreement was impossible.

The attorneys for the government contended that by document

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

$5 TO $10 PER ACRE

BUYS FIRST CLASS FARMING LAND, well timbered in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, close to market. We are selling our land much less than the cost of land of similar value elsewhere. This land grows abundantly all staple farm products, the best apples, strawberries, celery, sugar beets and potatoes. It has never been offered for sale before on account of being controlled by companies who have confined their entire attention to mining and lumber operations.

Now is the time to buy. This land will be worth $20 to $50 per acre in a few years.

REFERENCES: Colonial Trust Co., New York. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland. First National Bank, Minneapolis.

TERMS SO EASY ANY ONE CAN BUY. WRITE AT ONCE.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO. (Ltd.), 826, Washington Arcade, DETROIT, MICH.

F. J. MERRIAM, Sec. and Gen. Mgr.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The greatest duties, the most difficult to perform—are small duties. The greatest achievements are not those historic deeds of greatness which are held up for admiration, but the small acts that are performed by the millions.

Thursday.

The young should be taught to face and grapple with difficulties, as they are the stepping-stones to success; to endure trials, as they are the rounds in the ladder to heaven.

Friday.

Persistent, concentrattd work is the price of genuine success. Achievement is too often looked upon as the result of genius or luck.

Saturday.

Man and woman were created equal and neither was given dominion over the other. Every true man holds sacred the estate of womanhood.

Sunday

The young must learn that self-confidence and unaided efforts are necessary in climbing the rugged heights in life's highway.

Monday.

Reverence and respect for that which is higher and greater than we are, show the stamp of good breeding.

Tuesday.

All genuine progress must be marked by the increase of moral cleanliness and the spread of social purity.—Joseph A. Conwell in "Manhood's Morning."

Is Life Worth Living?

Sophonisba Considers the Question.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Is life worth living?"

A good deal of discussion of this question went on a few years ago with a wide difference of opinion upon the part of the writers. The other day Sophonisba came across an article upon the same subject in an Eastern paper, which aroused her interest and brought forth from her a decided expression of opinion.

"How anyone," she said, "can feel a doubt as to the value of life, is beyond my comprehension. It is easy to see from a purely personal standpoint that one might become worn out with continued struggles and disappointments, prolonged suffering of body and heart-agony, until, in sheer desperation, he longs to throw off the mortal coil, in the hope of bettering conditions, but even he, if released from the extremity of his misery, would turn back to life again as to something pleasant and desirable."

"What led your thought in this direction?" I asked when she paused in her monologue.

"An article in a Boston paper. The Budget," she answered. "It is headed A Strange Case, and tells of a man who is a criminal under sentence of death. His attorney, believing that there is a miscarriage of justice, without his consent made an appeal to the Court of Appeals for his reprieve which was granted. When he discovered this, he wrote to the governor of New York saying that he deserved to die and asking him to use his influence to have the sentence carried out as soon as possible."

"Why does he urge this?" I asked.

"Here is the curious part of it," she answered. "He is not insane according to the prison officials, but is determined to die simply because he cannot control his temper. In a fit of anger he killed the mate of a vessel, and he feels that he may again be tempted to some deed of violence should he be set free. Poor fellow! He does not realize that somewhere and sometime he will be compelled to overcome that tendency in himself, and that he might better do it here and now should he be again given the opportunity."

"His case is no argument against the value of life," I said presently.

"No, indeed," promptly answered Sophonisba. "Rather the contrary. It was only that the recital which is stated as a fact, brought the argument to my thought, and again my wonder grew as to how the question of whether life is worth living or not could be seriously considered. The desire to live is strong in both human beings and animals. The latter will fight against the greatest odds to preserve their own lives and that of their offspring. We have an example in our own family, for look at Kitty Keturv."

Then I laughed, for thereby hangs a tale of the most curious persistency of endeavor to maintain life, liberty and pursuit of happiness that I ever heard of in an animal. Perhaps some The Blade readers will remember the story of Sophonisba and the cats published some weeks ago, and of the efforts made to part with one of them—efforts that were continuously ineffectual. It finally became a question as to whether the will power of a cat could be greater than the combined will power of several human beings. The question is still unanswered, for Kitty Ketury yet walks the earth, demanding her rations as usual. And this in spite of a merciful attempt to smooth her passage to the summer land by the use of chloroform, and thus end the struggle. Enough was administered to close the existence of several strong men, and she apparently succumbed with scarcely a movement of resistance.

The day and the night passed away, and when the morning came, the man who had been summoned to give her decent burial, lifted the top of the small box in which she lay closely "cribbed, cabined and confined," and forth she sprang to the dire amazement of all who stood near. Kitty Ketury still lives, and if there is anybody who wants a cat who is as smart as the smartest feline that ever descended from proud ancestry, and who will not die, let her apply to Sophonisba.

This is a long digression, but necessary in order to explain why the cat was cited to point the argument about life being worth the living. Sophonisba went on to say that aside from this strong desire to hold the existence of the body as long as possible, a part of which may be due in man to the absence of any personal knowledge of the herafter, there must be some object in our being here, some purpose to be conserved.

"Its meaning and its worth," she continued, "are plain enough if we believe in evolution. The law aims at betterment, progress, and if we want to reach higher conditions, we have got to live and work to get them. We might question the value of all of this struggle, if we could not see that, bravely endured, its result, even in the limited number of years which belong to us here, is good. And sometime we shall be able to look back and be thankful, even"—and she drew a long breath—"for the trials of spring housecleaning."

Sophonisba, I am sure, is wholly right as to the fact of life being well worth living. When it fails to seem so the fault lies within ourselves. Around us everywhere are joys which only await our plucking. Too often we pass them by because our power of vision is centered upon the gruesome things that grow like mushrooms while we gaze.

In the Discovery of a Lost Trail the author says:

The clouds which gather in our heavens are often created by our own ingenious imagination, thickened and obscured by a doubtful mind. We think it is trouble that weakens and exhausts, and makes us grow gray and old. If this be true, it is because we have not understood trouble and used it wisely. What we call trouble is really a stimulant and rejuvenator. It is the apparatus in life's gymnasium which serves to develop skill and muscle, and burns up tissues which may be perpetually renewed. • • • It is not by any means the people who have had the greatest trouble that grow old the fastest. If trouble serves to arouse the higher powers of the soul it results in a sense of independence and mastery which brings strength and youth.

It is not easy always to act in harmony with this thought. When sorrow and disappointment and failure follow each other in quick succession, as they often do, they are apt to weigh upon the mind, weakening its powers just as the coming of gray days, one after the other, depress the physical energies. But this is just where the fight must come in, just where we must refuse to be conquered. Somebody has amusingly, if not elegantly, sung:

Don't you be discouraged
'Cause de clouds is black;
Sunshine is a-waitin'
Foh to travel back.
I'se seen rain a-plenty;
Thought 'twould never quit
Thunderin' an' lightnin'—
But I
ain'
drowned
yit.

Holding fast to this spirit, getting up quickly when we fall down from the heights of hope and faith, we may be able to say as Maria Edgeworth in her last days said to a would-be biographer:

"I rise from the banquet of life a satisfied guest. Old as I am and imaginative as I am thought to be, I have always found the pleasures I have expected would be great have actually been greater in the enjoyment than in anticipation."

Evidently she had found life well worth living.

The Cozy Corner

THE MOTHER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Dear Editor:—I like your paper very much, especially the Cozy Corner. I have read many letters with pleasure and now ask can I wite a little of what I think on some subjects? I will promise not to come again, nor stay long this time.

Not long ago I was talking with a young girl—she is a married girl with a bright little baby boy to call her mother, and oh, her story is so sad, but so many of you who read this can recall others like it. 'Tis the old, old story; a young girl so young, ignorant and thoughtless—not really bad, but who in an evil moment fell from her high estate of purity and virtue—the boy, you see he was only a boy—married her and the result is two united children lacking that experience so necessary, but which can only come with years, battling against the cold, hard realities of life with no real aim, not knowing their own minds and chafing at the fetters that bind them. Is it any wonder so many such seek the relief afforded by the divorce court?

Oh! Mothers, ye whose duty it is to guard the charges God has given you, talk to your girls, counsel with them, give them the benefit of your years of experience and do not let any false modesty prevent you from doing for them everything in your power to keep them from rushing ignorantly into the duties of a life of which they know nothing.

I believe that, under God, the many virtuous and pure minded girls we know owe all to the wise and tender counsels of their mothers. No matter how faulty they may be in other respects, the mother is in nearly every instance responsible for any falling from the path of virtue, simply because she has not done her duty in instructing and warning them of the evils of society.

How many who read this have ever given a serious thought to the increase of sin, and wondered, as I have, what the world is coming to. So many are bad and the best of us do not follow very closely in His footsteps. Is it the devil who places so many temptations in our way, or it is our Father who sends them to discipline us, and will but burn out the dross of our natures in these trials? Alas! That when the dross is burned there is found so little of the pure gold with many of us! So many tell us that the world is growing better, but I fail to see it in that light.—"Flopsey," Mich.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

In answer to the question: "Is it well to marry above or below one's station?" I think it must depend upon the dispositions of the parties most concerned. There are some men who, though a queen stooped to marry them, would trample on her rights and think himself privileged to do so; there are other men who are so high minded that were they to marry a beggar maid, would do so from love and would treat her in all respects as his wife deserved to be treated, no matter what was her station previous to marriage.

In such marriages, if the wife was quick witted and desired to please her husband, she would soon learn by observation to follow the example of his friends and in matters of conversation and etiquette would give him no cause for regret that he had raised her from her low estate; on the contrary he would love and respect her the more for for endeavoring to please him, and their life would be a happy one.

On the other hand, if the man was so full of vanity, or the woman so careless of pleasing him, that neither would make the effort to equalize the differences in their former circumstances unless the woman was as patient as Job and as meek as Moses, there would be a good chance for trouble and plenty of it.—Henrietta.

WELL SPENT TIME.

I wonder how many of those who read the Cosy Corner would make as good use of their time, if they were "sick or in prison" as did an heir-apparent to the Spanish throne when he was for 33 years imprisoned in Madrid? Instead of fretting and worrying about what he knew could not be helped, he spent the time when he was barred from every other employment in reading his Bible, and he collected the following information: in the Bible the word Lord is found 1,853 times; the word Jehovah 6,855 times and the word "reverence" but once, and that in the ninth verse of the 11th Psalm. The eighth verse of the 118th Psalm is the middle verse of the Bible; in the 107th Psalm four veses are alike and each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike. The thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah and the nineteenth chapter of II Kings are alike. The word "girl" occurs but once and the same is true of the word "boy." In both books of the Bible are 773,693 words containing 3,586,483 letters.

You may say what is it, practically, to know these things? Possibly none, but it is certainly better to employ our time in collecting such information than in spending it in repining and worrying over our inability to do what we would like to do, as so many of us do.—"Your Uncle Joseph."

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Here, There, Everywhere.

Prof. John T. Simpson, of St. Louis, adds to the general information of the world, by asserting that eating apples is a cure for the asperities of connubial life; for all wayward feelings in the matter of what is right and proper, and for a sour and grouchy disposition. Possibly he is right, but in the case of the first dwellers in Paradise it seemed to have a contrary effect, but "the world do move"—if the sun does not— and doubtless a twentieth century man and woman could give Adam and Eve many valuable suggestions in the proper use of fruit.

Why do women wear dark colored aprons and dresses while doing their housework, when all agree that the white is more attractive and pleasant to the eye? The answer is, that the dark clothing does not show the dirt so easily—not that the dirt is not present, but it does not show. Another objection, which is really the sequence of this is that in consequence of the "not showing," the amount of washing and ironing is much less. Not very sanitary reasons, surely.

By wearing white aprons—if the dress cannot be white—the cook and housemaid will take more care to avoid soiling them, which will be a gain in more ways than saving the appearance of the apron.

Aprons made of a cheap grade of butchers linen will out-wear several of gingham or calico. These will also wash and iron easily, and will always make the cook look much more inviting to those who have to eat what she prepares. Cheese cloth for aprons is cheap, and may be used without ironing if necessary by folding smoothly while it is a little damp, and white seer-sucker does not require ironing.

What is called the studio apron—one large enough to cover the dress completely from neck to hem, made loose, so it can be easily slipped on and off, is the most convenient and serviceable. With a pair of extra sleeves, such an apron will enable the "lady of the house," who does her own work, to appear neat and clean to chance callers at any hour of the day.

Luncheon guests are only expected to remain about fifteen minutes after a luncheon, and no further entertainment is prepared for them, unless so stated in the invitations. Sometimes a theatre party follows, or if some of the guests are especial friends of the hostess, they may remain for a little visit after the other guests take their leave.

"Giving the Cold Shoulder" is the usual expression when we refer to any slight shown by one person to another. The saying originated in the old custom that prevailed in France and Ireland, of serving a cold shoulder of meat instead of a hot roast to a guest who had out-stayed his welcome, and he who failed to take this hint, and relieve the house of his presence at once, had very little courtesy shown him during the remainder of his stay.

The latest invention for the convenience of the baby's mother, or nurse, is a charming dish with a capacity of one-half pint only. In heating milk or water for the bay's use in the night, it is, indeed, a blessing, as it requires scarcely a minute to prepare the food and before the child is fairly awake, its wants can be supplied. A similar crafing dish, but a size larger is a great convenience on a long journey when food supplies are not easily obtained, and also for use in the sick room in preparing little dishes for the invalid whose capricious appetite will brook no delay.

In drawing threads for hem-stitching, if the threads are dampened with a little soap suds, the danger of the threads breaking as they are drawn will be done away with, and they will 'draw" easily.

In making loops to be used instead of eyes, or steel eyelets, in wash goods, try working the buttonhole stitch over a match and see how much easier it will be.

In washing silk waists, starch them with a very thin starch and iron on the wrong side while damp if you would have them retain a new appearance.

If a yarn string is stretched across a row of early beans or peas—the ends being fastened to sticks about six inches above the top of the vines, an accidental, or late frost, will confine its attention to the thread, and not injure the plants.

If we have as many late calls from Jack Frost as are predicted, it may be well to give this very simple experiment a trial.

A correspondent asks: "What is Ravioli, and how is it prepared?" This is like many another term used by professional cooks, a new name for an old dish. To make

Ravioli.

Beat the yolks of three eggs with two tablespoonfuls of cold water and a pinch of salt; add flour to make a dough and knead it for five minutes. Divide this dough into two equal parts and roll each piece into a thin sheet. At regular intervals about two inches apart on one piece place a spoonful of the filling which can be made of finely chopped meat or vegetables well seasoned and just moistened with a white sauce. Wet the dough around the edge of the filling and place the other piece of dough over the first, pinching the edges together close to the filling; cut with a small round cutter and drop one at a time into boiling, salted water. Let it come again to boiling then draw the saucepan containing the Ravioli to one side and let the water just simmer for 20 minutes. Drain thoroughly, place in a baking dish, pour over it a white sauce and bake in a quick oven for 15 minutes. Spinach makes a good filling for these, as it requires no additional moisture, only to be finely chopped and well seasoned, and a tomato sauce or gravy left from dinner the day before can be used in baking. With oysters or fish, use a white or tomato sauce, and for mutton add a little grated cheese to the sauce.—Table Talk.

Jellied Meat.

This is nice for luncheon or Sunday night tea, and can be made of beef, veal or chicken. Boil the meat until very tender, remove the bones and bits of fat and chop coarsely; boil the liquor down to one cupful and dissolve in this one-fourth box of softened gelatine. Mix this with the meat and pack in a wetted mold with pieces of cold boiled eggs, pickles or olives, as you like, scattered through the loaf and some pieces of red pepper placed on the outside of the loaf, next to the mold, for garnishing. Cover and weight down the cover and place in a cold place until it is ready to serve. This will slice beautifully. The seasoning of salt and pepper should be added before the gelatine is mixed with the meat.

Potato Biscuit. Boil and mash as for the table, enough potatoes to make a pint when mashed; in one pint of flour sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, rub into this three level tablespoonfuls of butter, or sweet lard and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix the hot, mashed potatoes with the prepared flour and add sufficient sweet milk to make a soft dough. Make up with the hands into thin biscuit and bake in a quick oven. These biscuit are delicious for breakfast, to eat with corned beef hash.

A Friendship Calendar.

A friendship calendar was a source of much pleasure to an elderly lady living alone. At her request each one of fifty-two of her friends, representing the fifty-two weeks of the year, furnished material for every day of the seven in his week. Each one followed out his own idea for the week's calendar, contributing favorite quotations, short poems, anecdotes and reminiscenes, some even adding cherished recipes. In many instances the contributions were original. Others were illustrated with small pictures cut from current magazines. The result was a perpetual calendar, each day representing the loving thought of a friend.—Good Housekeeping.

LITTLE LUCY.—WHEN SHE TRIES TO FRIGHTEN MAMA.
—From Little Folks.

The White House China

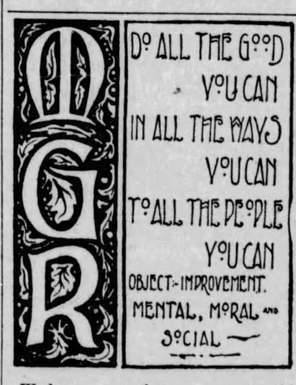
Never before in its history has the presidential mansion at Washington been so lavishly provided as at the present with tableware of all kinds, says the Boston Cooking School Magazine. That adequate appointments of this kind are, however, essential is very apparent in view of the increasing number of official or semi-official dinners held at the White House each season, and the more than proportionate increase in the number of guests who must of necessity be bidden to these repasts. A notable domestic achievement on the part of the present mistress of the White House is found in the acquisition of sufficient china of uniform design to meet all the exactions of the largest dinner which the President may desire to give. Not in that the land nor Mrs. McKinley availed herself of the opportunity to order a full new service, but was content to order small lots of plates, cups and saucers, of varied design, as occasion demanded. On the other hand, the complete services ordered by Mrs. Roosevelt's earlier predecessors—Mrs. Dolly Madison, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Harrison—had, by virtue of long-continued usage, become sadly depleted. Thus the present mistress of the White House was, upon the assumption of her new duties, confronted with the necessity of calling into requisition remnants of several different services, whenever her distinguised husband entertained a dinner party of eighty or ninety persons. To relieve this embarrassing situation, Mrs. Roosevelt determined to exercise her prerogative, and order a new service that

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S NEW WHITE HOUSE CHINA.

White House china closets were bare and barren wastes previous to the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt have her contributions of china been notable, but from the fact that she has been instrumental in the securement of a large service in which, of course, uniformity of decorative design prevails.

In order that readers may understand the problem which confronted Mrs. Roosevelt, when she essayed to take up the duties of first hostess of the land, it may be explained that each four-year queen who graces the White House by her presence has the privilege of ordering a complete new dinner service, should she so desire, in conformity with her individual taste; and this china is not removed to her own home when her husband retires from office, but remains as the property of the government. As it happened, however, neither Mrs. Cleveland nor Mrs. McKinley availed herself of the opportunity to order a full new service, but was content to order small lots of plates, cups and saucers, of varied design, as occasion demanded. On the other hand, the complete services ordered by Mrs. Roosevelt's earlier predecessors—Mrs. Dolly Madison, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Harrison—had, by virtue of long-continued usage, become sadly depleted. Thus the present mistress of the White House was, upon the assumption of her new duties, confronted with the necessity of calling into requisition remnants of several different services, whenever her distinguised husband entertained a dinner party of eighty or ninety persons. To relieve this embarrassing situation, Mrs. Roosevelt determined to exercise her prerogative, and order a new service that should be of ample size, allowing for breakage, to meet all requirements for some time to come.

The new Roosevelt service, which was made at the Wedgwood potteries in England, has all the dignity that should attach to tableware designed for use at the nation's most important banquets; and the forms of the various pieces, in the decorative designs, have been fully protected by patent, and thus reserved for the exclusive use of the Executive Mansion. The choice of the new china was made from seventy-eight different and exclusive designs that were submitted to Mrs. Roosevelt. The pattern is colonial, and the entire ornamentation is in gold, save the enamelling in color of the Great Seal of the United States, which appears on every piece. The new service consists of one hundred and ten dozen, or 1,320 pieces.



We have a very pleasant company with us today, to add to our joy in having spring with us again after the long, cold winter, and we shall thoroughly enjoy listening to the cheery letters.

Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.'s:—If you could stand with us today upon the old bluffs and look out upon the vast prairies of Illinois, you would feel inclined to cry out as did the Ancient Mariner:

Water, water everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink."

The Wabash is on a rampage, sweeping everything before it. Almost as far as the eye can reach is "water, water everywhere," and I do not think any of us would crave a sip of the mighty waters so turbulent, swift and opaque. The river is now the highest it has been since '83. For the past few days everything on lowlands and high, has been flooded by a heavy downpour of rain. Railroads are washed out, no trains running, consequently no mails, but we trust this will be remedied in a few days, and I am writing with the hope that in the near future this will be carried to its destination.

"Little Sister," from Indiana, in which adjoining county must I look for you? North, south, east or west? Are you on the banks of the Wabash?

If "Buckeye Schoolma'am" will take a stroll along the banks of the Wabash, you will find a rugged, winding roadway leading from a ferry landing to the top of the high bluffs, on which is located a little college town; if you will follow the only road leading north from this little town, you will soon find the home of "Indiana Wabash." "Sunflower Kid," Nebraska may be (?) the best state in the Union, but I, for one, when I leave the Wabash will hunt for a warmer clime.

"Bookie," if I could I would send you a bunch of Easter flowers to help to brighten your room, for I am sure you would find much pleasure in the study of flowers, as well as in books.

The birds are telling us that spring is here, so I suppose "Oregon Bach" and our other farmer lads are planning their sowing to be ready for the reaping by and by. As I have not space—nor time—to say what I would like to to each member of the M. G. R., I will close right here.—"Indiana Wabash."

"Lena Rivers" has had a surprise and, like a good girl, comes to tell us all about it—only has she told all?

I wonder how many of you are enjoying this beautiful spring day out of doors? We who are cooped up in an office day after day, find very few hours for such pleasure, and to be out in the sunshine is almost like being in Paradise.

Thank you, "Buckeye Schoolma'am," for the compliment. If I could write nice, interesting letters—as you can—I would come oftener.

"Oregon Bach" looks hale and hearty and not in the least the lean, cadaverous being one would suppose indicative of a man who does his own cooking. I shall not pity him, but reserve my sympathy for some battle scarred veteran of matrimony, who after a few weeks of wedded bliss, finds that the dear girl can't cook him a decent meal.

"Olive Branch," the first chapter of the new "serial" could not be improved upon. I, too, have a story to tell—a real true one. The other day a handsome young man came into my office and asked for "A. J. Brown's mail." Poor, unsuspecting I looked all of the "Brown" mail over, but found none for "A. J." The young man left the office, but soon returned and to my astonishment revealed the fact that he was our "Lancelot." To make what might be a long story short, I will tell you, confidentially, of course, that the bright letters and stories this young man has sent to our column do not in the least do him justice. He must be seen to be fully appreciated. I enjoyed his "surprise" visit very much and will say to every one of the M. G. R.'s—"come and do likewise"—I like to be surprised in this way.

"Sunflower Kid," yours must be a wonderful country to live in; does the fabled Fountain of Youth exist there with all the other attractions?

"Cousin Patsy," I've been studying hard all winter to master the wonderful art of "shorthand;" am I not entitled to a share of your sympathy? "Bonnie Burnie," "Adda," "Isabel," "Coralyn," "N. E. Girl," "Cara Mia," "Mr. Smiley," "Violet Grey," "Make Haste," "John Jr.," and—well, I cannot mention all of your names, but I would ask if you have ever "tried" writing at least once a year to the M. G. R.?—"Lena Rivers."

I am glad that my application for membership was so well received, and will now try to fulfill my promise to "write again." I should not have waited so long before writing, only that I have been attending school and am kept so busy with my studies that I have very little time for aught else. "Maybeth," it was kind of you to think to inquire for "Averill," and I think you are the only one of the M. G. R.'s to do so. "Brown Eyes" should, I think, fulfil his promise to send his photograph, as I am sure some of the girls have guessed what was in the tree—anyway, we would like to see what "Brown Eyes" looks like. With the hope that we may soon hear from John Jr. and "New England Girl," I will step aside.—"Wild Rose."

It has been a long time since "Pauline" has favored any one but the "Schoolma'am," and today she sends us just a little word to let us know she has not forgotten the M. G. R. Come again, Pauline, and stay longer.

One would know to look at the picture of "Oregon Bach" that he can provide for himself all right, but I would like to know how he has hidden himself so securely, that we find him still a "bach?"

What a nice family Miss Prudence has, and how fast it is increasing in size! I hope the new members will continue to come in and that, by their example, they will rouse the older members to be more faithful in writing.—"Pauline."

HOW TO TREAT A BOOK.

In a certain English book, the author published the following lines of advice to his readers:

All you small children who look
Into this book
(Big people, too,
I write for you),
Spoil not, soil not, blot not, grease not,
Rub not, scrub not, spot not, crease not,
Tear not,
Wear not,
Thumb not,
Twiddling,
And fiddling,
And, above all,
O people great and small,
Don't point
With your forefinger joint;
For know, that the eyes
Of folks who are wise
Don't grow under their nails,
Though the notion prevails.

MUD PIES

Of all the enjoyments under the skies,
There's nothing so jolly as making mud pies.

Prepare a nice shingle, or short, narrow plank,
Lay it carefully down on a bright, sunny bank.

Take the freshet of earth and the cleanest of sand,
And mix them up thoroughly well with your hand.

Add a cupful of water, then stir with a stick—
A little more water if it seems too thick.

Now take up a lump of this beautiful dough,
About just enough for a mud pie, you know.

Roll it softly around and give it a pat,
Don't have it too humpy and yet not too flat.

Lay it down on the board to bake in the sun—
Then make all the others just like this one.

Then sprinkle white sand over each little cake,
And leave them about fifteen minutes to bake,

And when they are done, you'll certainly say,
"That's the best fun I've had for many a day."

One Boy's Chance

A gentleman stopped suddenly before a sign that told him messenger boys were to be had inside. He hesitated, and then went in.

"How many boys have you in now?" he asked.

"Six," was the reply; "it's dull to-day."

"Boys," said the gentleman, scrutinizingly, "I suppose you know that there is to be an exhibition of trained dogs to-night?"

The faces of the boys showed that they were perfectly aware of that fact, and that they might even give him some points in regard to it.

"Well, I'm looking for a boy to take a blind man to see it."

A titter was the response; then followed a variety of expressions, as "What could a blind man see?" and "You can't guy us that way."

"I'm not joking; I'm in earnest," said Mr. Davis; and then, looking at one of the boys who had said nothing, he asked: "Well, what do you think of it?"

"I think I could do it," was the reply.

"How do you propose to make him see it?"

"Through my eyes, sir. That's the only way he could see it."

"You're the boy I'm after," said Mr. Davis, and he arranged for him to meet the blind man.

The exhibition was in a large theatre. The blind man and his guide had a box to themselves, where they could disturb no one; but Mr. Davis, from his seat in the audience, knew that the boy was telling what went on, so that the blind man could understand. Indeed, no one applauded more heartily than the blind man himself.

The following day Mr. Davis again appeared among the messenger boys, and after a few words with the manager, said:

"Boys, there was offered every one of you, yesterday, a chance for lifting yourself up in the world, but only one of you grasped it. My friend, the blind man, has felt for some time that he might get much pleasure out of life if he could find some young eyes to do his seeing for him, with an owner who could report intelligently. My friend is delighted with the experiment. He says he is sure I hit upon the one boy in town who will suit him, and has offered him a good position with a fine salary. Messenger boys are easy to get; but a boy who can make a blind man see is at a premium. You see, that boy, though he did not know it, was on the watch for a good opportunity, and when it came, he knew how to manage it."

AN APRIL SHOWER.

Of butter, treacle, honey, jam,
Of sandwiches of beef or ham,
Of tea, coffee, wine, beer,
Of porridge, soup, and milk, and all manner of grog,
Also of paint, pitch, tallow, cheese,
Of wax of cobbler and of bees,
Of candles and oil,
And all things that spoil.
While you look
Into this book,
Don't abuse it,
But neatly,
Discreetly,
And carefully use it;
And then
You may see it again.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR MARCH.

New York.....W. C. Mollett
Solutions .....Helen

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American artist and inventor, born at Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791. He graduated at Yale in 1810, and visited England with Washington Allston, to study painting with him and Benjamin West. In 1813 he received the gold medal of the Adelphi Society of Arts for his first effort in sculpture. Returning to New York in 1815, he became the first president of the National Academy of Design, and was appointed Professor of the Arts of Design in the University of the City of New York. He did not give his entire attenton to art, however, but was interested in the science of chemistry, especially in electrical and galvanic experiments. On a voyage from Havre to New York in 1832, he conceived the idea of the magnetic telegraph, which he exhibited to congress in 1837, and vainly attempted to patent in England. He struggled on with scanty means until 1843, when, as he had almost yielded to despair, congress, at midnight, during the last moments of the session, appropriated $30,000 for an experimental line between Washington and Baltimore. For his telegraphic inventions he was rewarded by testimonials, honors, orders of nobility and wealth. Several European states joined in presenting him a purse of 400,000 francs, and banquets were given him in London and Paris. He died in New York, April 2, 1872.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A woman has two balls of yarn on unequal diameters. When she winds off ⅓ the diameter of the first on the second, the second is then 10 inches in diameter; but when she winds off ⅓ the original diameter of the second on the first, it is then 8 inches in diameter. What was the original diameter of each ball?

GEO. E. SPRINKLE.

3.—DIAMOND.

```
      x
    x x x
  x x x x x
    x x x
      x
```

1.—A consonant.
2.—To equip with weapons.
3.—An article found in every household.
4.—An article used in housecleaning.
5.—A consonant.

METTA.

4.—DROP-WORD PUZZLE.

"A ——— dressed in his ——— gray,
Watched the moonbeams ——— play,
As he sat on a keg, in the bushes that lay,
And thus did merrily sing:
'Oh, thou, who ——— the great; who ——— the strong;
The ——— of great battles to thee dost belong;'
Each leaf with its ——— voice took up the song:
'John Barley-corn, my King!'"

D. G. POOLE.

Fill the blanks with words of 6 letters each, the same letters to be used in each of the 7 words.

Who was called the "Hero of Two Worlds"?

W. C. MOLLETT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "One of the illusions is, that the present hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year."

Answers to Puzzle of April 7.

1.—Jared Ingersoll.
2.—120.1071 rds. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming half-square: Ichabod, Cainan, Hilen, Anen, ban, On, D.
4.—"Think for thyself; one good idea
But known to be thine own,
Is better than a thousand, gleaned
From fields by others sown."
5.—The longest war mentioned in the history of the world is the "Hundred Years' War" between France and England, in the 14th and 15th centuries, which lasted more than 100 years.
6.—Longfellow wrote:
"Let us, then, be what we are, and speak what we think; and in all things keep ourselves loyal to truth, and the sacred profession of friendship."

Chat.

The solution sent by Geo. Vore to his problem answered today is this:

First draw a straight line from A to B, from B to C, and from C to A. You then have an equilateral triangle, inscribed in scribed in a circle containing 320 acres, being 255.32 rds. in diameter. In all inscribed equilateral triangles, one side of the angle is to the radius as the square of 3 is to 1. The diameter being 255.32 rds., the radius would be 127.66 rds. The sq. rt. of 3 is 1.732. Then, as 1 is to 127.66, so is 1.732 to the side of the angle, or the distance between the three houses, 1.127.66::1.732:120.1071 rds.

There was a small but select attendance this morning at the 'Cademy.

Geo. Haselton, E. K., Pauline, Mrs. H. Larned and a new gentleman named Walter were present.

Geo. W. acknowledges making a mistake in solving a recent problem, and concludes by saying: "My mistake! Your treat!"

Walter, answers must be sent with all problems. Try again.

E. K., thank you for the puzzle. It is "rather fishy," but nevertheless very good.

Pauline, the Schoolmistress returns thanks for puzzles, solutions, good resolutions, and, above all, for the pleasant letter you wrote her.

Mrs. H. Larned, it was too bad the "snakes" were omitted. Perhaps Miss Davis, with feminine dread of the reptile, "left them out on purpose."

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TRIAL TREATMENT and 64-Page BOOK FREE

At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself of any kidney, bladder or rheumatic disease in a very short time in your own home and without the expense of doctors, druggists or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted French-American physician and scientist who has made a life-long study of these

"None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free."

diseases and is now in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements as the treatment has been thoroughly investigated besides being tried in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful but nevertheless the highest authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, floated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the urine, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, scalding, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to uric acid poison in the kidneys—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

That the ingredients will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, London; the editors of the United States Dispensatory and the American Pharmacopoeia, both official works: Dr. H. C. Wood, member of the National Academy of Science and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But all this and more is explained in a 64-page illustrated book which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. He wants you to have this book as well as a trial treatment of his discovery, and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 1118 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been cured there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for the free trial and book. Write the first spare moment you have and soon you will be cured.

It would seem that any reader so afflicted should write the company at once, since no money is involved and the indorsements are from such a high and trustworthy source.

SOLDIER 104 YEARS OLD

Only Pensioner of 1812 Celebrates His Birthday.

Alva, N. Y., April 19.—Hiram S. Cronk, the only surviving pensioner of the war of 1812, celebrated his 104th birthday at his home here today. For a man of his age he displays wonderful vitality. His daughter, with whom he makes his home, is of the opinion that her father is getting new teeth, and members of the family say that a few years ago new hair, as soft and fine as a baby's, made its appearance on his head, in places where the old hair had fallen away.

Cronk was born at Frankfort, N. Y., and has spent practically his entire life within the borders of this state. When about thirteen years of age he enlisted in the United States army. The war of 1812 was then nearing its close. According to a record in possession of his relatives, Cronk entered the United States military service at Western, N. Y., on August 2, 1814, as a private in Captain

HIRAM S. CRONK.

Edmund Fuller's company, the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh regiment, infantry, New York militia, Lieutenant Colonel Erastus Cleveland, commanding. He served in the defense of Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, until honorably discharged by reason of the expiration of his enlistment, November 16, 1814. His father, James Cronk, and his brothers, John and Casper, enlisted at the same time and place. His first period of service was for forty days, at Sackett's Harbor, and his relatives state that he then went as a substitute for a period of sixty days more, or until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Cronk got a pension of $8 a month in 1870, and in March, 1902, this was increased to $25 a month. Two weeks ago Governor Odell signed a bill granting him a pension of $72 a month.

THE BENNETT CASE.

New Haven, Conn., April 16.—A decision denying in effect the application for the removal of William Jennings Bryan as executor of the estate of the late Philo S. Bennett was rendered today by Judge Cleaveland in the probate court. The application was brought by counsel for Mrs. Grace Imogene Bennett, the widow, and other residuary legatees on the ground that Mr. Bryan was acting contrary to the interests of the estate. The decision sustains a demurrer filed by Mr. Bryan's counsel and practically denies the application, as far as the probate court is concerned. The matter will now go to the higher court on appeal.

Will Demand Heavy Penalty.

Kingston, Ja., April 19.—News has been received here that the imperial government will demand through the captain of the British cruiser Retribution, a heavy indemnity from the Nicaraguan government for the illegal seizure of the Cayman turtle fishermen, ten miles beyond the limit, and also for the destruction of the fishermen's nets and other fishing gear and the brutal treatment of the crews, whom the Nicaraguan soldiers assaulted and then tied, leaving them for hours exposed to a broiling sun.

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	$4.00

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NAVAL DISASTER.

Russians Lose a Battleship and a Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—A naval battle is progressing off Port Arthur, the result of which is yet unknown. The Japanese fleet, including torpedo boats and torpdeo boat destroyers, totals forty. Vice Admiral Makaroff ordered his whole squadron out of the harbor to meet the attack. According to the Associated Press informant, while preparing to draw up his line of battle in the outer roadstead the Petropavlovsk struck a mine, on her starboard side amidship, and immediately began to heel. Before the crew could flood the port compartments of the vessel in order to keep her on an even keel, she turned turtle and sank in a few minutes, carrying down almost the entire crew. Captain N. J. Jakovloff, the Grand Duke Cyril and two other officers were saved because they were standing on the upper bridge. The frightful loss of life among the officers and men was due to the fact that they all were at their stations, ready for action.

The Petropavlovsk turned turtle in a manner similar to the British battleship Victoria, which was rammed by the Camperdown in 1893 and to the incident in the Chino-Japanese war, when a Chinese warship turned turtle, many of the crew remaining alive for several days hammering desperately on the upturned hull. When the news of Grand Duke Cyril's miraculous escape reached his parents here a Te Deum service was held at the Vladimir Palace.

After the receipt of definite news of Vice Admiral Makaroff's death the military censor committee called an extraordinary session to pas upon the official dispatches which will probably be given out soon.

A requiem mass for the repose of the souls of Vice Admiral Makaroff and the other officers and the crew of the Petropavlovsk has already been announced to take place in the Admiralty church tomorrow.

It is believed that the mine which sank the Petropavlovsk had drifted out of its original position.

The latest estimate of the number of men who lost their lives is eight hundred.

The definite announcement that Vice Admiral Makaroff was drowned has cast a gloom over the entire city. It is generally believed that he will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Rojestvensky, who was slated to command the Baltic squadron, and that Vice Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Black Sea fleet will be placed in command of the Baltic squadron.

Official Announcement.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—5:08 p. m.—It is officially announced that Vice Ad-

VICE ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.

miral Makaroff was drowned at the time of the sinking battleship Petropavlovsk.

While going out to meet the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur the Petropavlovsk struck a mine in the outer roadstead, heeled over, turned turtle and sank. Practically the whole of her crew were lost. Only four officers were saved, among them being the Grand Duke Cyril. The Petropavlovsk was flying the flag of Vice Admiral Makaroff. The result of the naval battle, which, according to the most reliable authority, was in progress according to the last reports, has not been received.

Another account says twenty men escaped from the disaster to the Petropavlovsk.

Grand Duke Cyril was only saved from death by a miracle. His brother, Grand Duke Boris, witnessed the catastrophe through a marine glass.

The late Vice Admiral Makaroff was appointed February 26 last to the command of the Russian Pacific fleet. He was one of the heroes of the fighting on the river Danube during the Russo-Turkish war. Makaroff and Skrydloff, who have since many times been honored by their government, were at that time lieutenants in the Russian navy and volunteered to make a night attack on a powerful Turkish ironclad. With a torpedo boat they succeeded in blowing up the Turkish vessel, and, it was claimed at the time, thereby made the first successful demonstration of the usefulness of torpedo boats in naval warfare. Makaroff originated the idea of constructing the famous ice-breaking steamer Ermak, which was built on the Tyne from his designs. Since his appointment to the command of the Russian Pacific fleet Makaroff had shown himself to be a man of great courage and energy. Early in March he personally went to the rescue of a Russian torpedo boat destroyer which was hard pressed by the Japanese and inspired the naval forces under his command with a great deal of enthusiasm. He passed Easter on board a guard ship at the entrance of Port Arthur and every night personally supervised the precautionary measures adopted to prevent the Russians from being surprised by the Japanese.

The last engagement, previous to the fight of today, in which Makaroff took part, occurred March 27, when he gallantly repulsed the second attempt of the Japanese to bottle up Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—6:38 p. m.—The following official despatch has been received here from Rear Admiral Grigorovitch, the commandant at Port Arthur, addressed to the emperor.

"Port Arthur, April 13.—The Petropavlovsk struck a mine, which blew her up and she turned turtle. Our squadron was under Golden Hill. The Japanese squadron was approaching. Vice Admiral Makaroff evidently was lost. Grand Duke Cyril was saved. He is slightly injured. Captain Jakovleff was saved, though severely injured, as were five officers and 32 men, all more or less injured.

"The enemy's fleet has disappeared. Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky has assumed command of the fleet."

The following despatch to the czar has been received from Viceroy Alexieff:

"Mukden, April 13.—A telegram has just been received from Lieutenant General Stoessel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur. I regret to report to your majesty that the Pacific fleet has suffered irreparable loss by the death of

MAKAROFF'S SUCCESSOR.

VICE ADMIRAL NICHOLAS SKRYDLOFF.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff arrived here today on his way to the far East, where he will take command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the people who thronged the streets.

The vast Znamienskaia square, opposite the Nicholas railroad station, was black with people, and the police guarding the platform were quite unable to cope with the crowds which broke through the cordon, and rushed towards the train. There were repeated outbreaks of enthusiastic cheers as the admiral left the car, and from the bareheaded throng a peasant stepped out and presented Skrydloff with a copy of a picture entitled, "The Holy Virgin of Joy to the Afflicted," which is reputed to have miraculous power. The peasant also presented the admiral consecrated bread, telling Skrydloff that he saluted him in the name of the masses of the Russian people, all of whose hopes depended on him as the hero of the Russo-Turkish war.

"The people are convinced," added the spokesman, "that Admiral Skrydloff will justify the hopes of the emperor and the fatherland, and, like the Virgin whose picture has just been given him, will bring joy, and that soon, to a people now afflicted."

The admiral, who was visibly affected, took the picture, declaring that he accepted it as a happy presage and adding that he would not part with the picture throughout the campaign and that he would put all his faith in God.

A representative of the middle classes presented the admiral a picture of St. Theodobius, the miracle worker of Czarniakoff. The admiral then entered a carriage and drove off, followed by deafening shouts of "Long live Skrydloff."

On arrival at his hotel a little girl presented the admirable a bouquet, hailing Skrydloff as the "Supreme commander of my brothers who are serving in the navy in the Far East."

"God help you," said the child, "in all your paths, and heaven grant that good fortune attend you always during the war, for the glory of our dead country."

The admiral embraced the girl and the action brought out salvos of cheers.

Addressing the newspaper men the admiral declared he was deeply sensible of the kindness shown him. Subsequently Skrydloff called on the Grand Duke Alexis, high admiral, and on Vice Admiral Avellan, chief of the admiralty. Tomorrow he will be received in audience by the emperor and empress. Probably he will return to Sebastopol Saturday, to formally hand over the Black Sea fleet to his successor.

its brave and capable commander who was lost, together with the Petropavlovsk.

Another despatch from Vicerop Alexieff to the czar says:

"According to reports from the commandant at Port Arthur the battleships and cruisers went out to meet the enemy but in consequence of the enemy receiving reinforcements making his total strength thirty vessels, our squadron returned to the roadstead, whereupon the Petropavlovsk touched a mine, resulting in her destruction. Grand Duke Cyril, who was on board, was saved. He was slightly injured. The whole squadron then re-entered port. The Japanese are now off Cape Liao-Shan.

The Bezstrashni.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky wires from Port Arthur today that the Bezstrashni, of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers, sent out during the night to reconnoitre, became separated from the rest of the fleet, owing to the bad weather prevailing, was surrounded by Japanese torpedo boat destroyers and was sunk in the fight. Five men were saved. Admiral Ouktomsky adds:

"I have taken command provisionally of the fleet since the disaster to the Petropavlovsk. During some maneuvering of the battleship squadron the Pobieda struck against a mine amidship on the starboard side. She was able to regain port by herself. No one on board of her was killed or wounded."

Che Foo, April 14.—11 a. m.—It has been learned from Japanese sources here that the attack on the Russian Port Arthur fleet of yesterday morning was planned and put into effect in the following manner:

At daylight the Japanese torpedo boats made a demonstration before the port and at the same time laid mines across the outer entrance to the harbor. They then retired and joined the main squadron. The squadron then advanced and as it drew near the Russian ships were seen coming out. The battleship Petropavlovsk struck one of the mines laid by the Japanese torpedo boats and was destroyed.

Alexieff in Command.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—Viceroy Alexieff took over the command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur this afternoon and raised his flag on board the battleship Sevastopol.

To Oppose the Japs.

Tokio, April 10.—Noon.—Private advices from Corea confirm the reported massing of 20,000 Russian troops on the right bank of the Yalu river, with the object of opposing the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Although it is unknown when and where the Japanese will attempt a crossing of the Yalu, it is still believed that when ready they will force a passage without serious loss.

Had Planned Destruction.

Harbin, Manchuria, April 16.—Two Japanese officers of the general staff have arrived here under strict escort, having been arrested by the railroad guard 18 miles from this place. They were dressed as Thibetan Lamas. In attempting to escape they forsook their tents, in which were found sixty pounds of high explosives, a fuse, a string of keys to unscrew railroad nuts. They evidently intended to blow up the bridge over the Nonni river, near Fullardi. The prisoners displayed great coolness, confessing that it was their intention to destroy the railroad.

A Brutal Order.

Washington, April 15.—The Russian government has given notice that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies and shot.

Cyril's Escape.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—A telegram from Grand Duke Boris to Grand Duke Vladimir, dated at Liao Yang yesterday, gives Grand Duke Cyril's account of his escape from death in the disaster to the Cyril fell at the moment of the explosion to the post side of the bridge and from there he lowered himself to the deck. He was then swept away by an immense wave and sank to a considerable depth but succeeded in regaining the surface. By his own efforts he caught a floating fragment of the Petropavlovsk's steam launch, to which he clung for about ten minutes, when he was picked up by the destroyed Bezsumi. The telegram adds that Cyril's aide de camp, Lieutenant Von Kube, perished.

JAPANESE STORY

Of the Manner in Which Russians Were Decoyed.

Tokio, April 18.—The Japanese are elated over the successes they have won at Port Arthur. They are also proud of the achievements of Vice Admiral Togo, particularly of his newest strategy of counter mining the enemy's harbor and decoying him across this field of mines to an equally dangerous flank attack.

The success of the system of placing deadly countermines is due largely to a series of careful observations made by the Japanese during their previous attacks on Port Arthur. The Japanese saw the Russian fleet leave the harbor and return to it several times and they discovered that the Russian warships followed an identical course every time they came out or went in, evidently for the purpose of avoiding their own mines. The Japanese took bearings on this course. When the destroyer divisions of the Japanese torpedo flotilla laid the countermines during the night of April 12-13 they placed them along this course. The laying of these countermines was exceedingly perilous because, if any Japanese boat with mines on board had been struck by a lucky Russian shot she would have been annihilated.

The weather of the night of April 12-13 favored the work. There was a heavy rain, the night was dark and cloudy, and the Russian searchlights playing over the channel failed to reveal the presence of the Japanese destroyers.

Rear Admiral Bewa was in command of the Japanese squadron which decoyed the Russian ships over the field of mines. His squadron consisted of the cruisers Chitose, Koshino, Kasagi and Takasago, all unarmored vessels, which presented a tempting bait for the heavier Russian ships.

Vice Admiral Togo directed the flank attack. He had the battleships Hatsuse, Mikasa, Asahi, Shikishima, Yashima and Fuji. He waited thirty miles out at sea until Rear Admiral Dewa signalled him by wireless telegraphy to come in. His vessels then dashed at full speed toward the entrance of the harbor. All the battleships under Vice Admiral Togo are capable of a speed of 18 knots and they quickly covered the distance. It is not clear what warned the Russians that they had been trapped, but they probably discerned the battleship squadron on the horizon and retreated precipitately to the harbor. Vice Admiral Togo did not succeed in preventing the Russians from entering but did force them to a disastrous retreat, which ended in the destruction of the Petropavlovsk and the disabling the Probieda. After these occurrences the cruisers Nishin and Kasuga were used to bombard Port Arthur. They possess the highest angled gauge in the fleet, capable of throwing shells to the elevated Russian land works, which are beyond attainment by the average naval weapon.

The Koryu Maru, which participated in the latest attack on Port Arthur, is a torpedo depot ship, under the command of Oda. Oda is a mine expert and the success of the Japanese countermining operations was due largely to his ingenuity and bravery.

The Japanese report that the wreck of the Petropavlovsk lies southwest of Golden Hill, one mile outside the entrance to the harbor.

VLADIVOSTOK STARVING.

Great Scacity of All Kinds for Provisions.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—The population of Vladivostok is in want of the most necessary kinds of provisions, and in consequence of flooded rivers, which interrupt communication, it is impossible to furnish them supplies. There is a scarcity of money. Many inhabitants, particularly the women and children, are leaving the city, abandoning their property, which they are unable to sell. Half of the houses in Vladivostok are empty and the civilian population is already reduced to 5,000.

Liao Yang, April 19.—A number of unimportant skirmishes are reported along the Yalu river. Six Japanese soldiers were killed by Russian scouts on April 16. Firing was heard on April 18, but the result of the engagement is unknown.

FULL CONTROL OF COREA

Is Maintained by the Japanese Army.

Shanghai, April 19.—Authentic advices from Seoul, dated the 12th inst., declare that the Japanese are in complete control of Corea and that the Russian scouting parties have retired across the Yalu before the Japanese who occupied Wiju practically without resistance. The Japanese army is divided into two forces, one for expeditionary purposes and the other for occupation. The former, numbering 45,000, is advancing to the Yalu, and the latter, consisting of 15,000 reservists, is making far-sighted communication arrangements with headquarters at Seoul, where there is a garrison of 4,000. The headquarters of the transport service is at Chemulpo. Railroad building and road grading is progressing rapidly. The fortification of Kojedo island at the mouth of Masampo harbor, which protects the southern terminus of overland communication also guards the passage to Vladivostok and Port Arthur through Broughton Strait. Forty transports off Haiju are supposed to have landed part of their forces at Takushan, and it is the evident intention to disembark a second army at Yongampo preparatory to forcing the Yalu.

Pension for Makaroff's Widow.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—Vice Admiral Makaroff's widow has been granted an annual pension of $10,000.

No Idle Scare.

London, April 19.—The Daily Telegraph's Tien Tsin correspondent, in reporting the alarming spread there, at Pekin, and in districts outside the great wall of the Tsaiei, the anti-Christian society which prompted the "Boxer" rising, says: "This seems to be no idle scare."

Skrydloff Enroute.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff arrived here today on his way to the far East, where he will take command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the people who thronged the streets.

BOMBARDED AGAIN.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—A telegram from Admiral Alexieff from Port Arthur to the emperor says that from 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning to midday the Japanese fleet in two divisions bombarded the fortress and the town alternately, from the Liao-Tishan promontory firing 185 projectiles.

The Russian squadron, including the battleship Pobieda, replied from the anchorage by a plunging fire. The batteries also participated.

The losses on land were seven Chinese killed and five soldiers and three Chinese wounded.

The Russian warships sustained no damage and there was no loss of life on them.

The Japanese Repulsed.

London, April 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard sends a rumor to the effect that Vice Admiral Togo's fleet escorted a Japanese landing of troops to the westward of the Yalu river. When 12,000 men had been landed the Russian troops, which were lying concealed, suddenly attacked them, driving them back to the ships with heavy losses in men and guns.

Tokio, April 16.—9:30 a. m.—Admiral Togo reports that in the attack on Port Arthur on Tuesday night the Japanese sunk mines at midnight and at 8 in the morning drew the Russian ships out 15 miles from the port. The Petropavlovsk struck a Japanese mine and was sunk.

An Army Afloat.

Tien Tsin, April 18.—From several sources reports have been received here saying that a Japanese fleet of over seventy transports is heading for Kin-Chou, north of Port Arthur.

COINAGE RECORD BROKEN

Philadelphia Mint Turns $60,180,390 Into $20 Gold Pieces.

Philadelphia, April 19.—The enormous output of gold coinage at the Philadelphia mint continues at a rate which surpasses all previous records. Since February 6, up to April 16, there has been coined $60,180,390 in $20 gold pieces.

The coinage during the week beginning Monday, April 11, and ending on Saturday, April 16, inclusive, aggregated $11,302,600 in gold, an average of nearly $2,000,000 per day. On the last day of this record-breaking week the coinage was $2,500,000, a record-breaker. The weight of the gold to produce this one week's coinage was over forty-two tons.

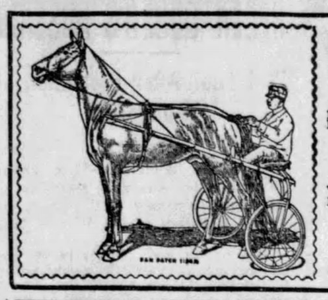
This vast coinage of gold in so short a time, it was announced at the mint, has never been equalled by the mints of any other nation, nor by any mint in this country.

Emperor's Exhibit at Fair.

New York, April 19.—The exhibit sent by Emperor William to the St. Louis Exposition, which arrived here from Berlin last Saturday, was yesterday shipped to St. Louis by two special trains. There are 52 cases all sealed with the imperial arms, seventeen containing silver presents, the personal property of the emperor, and the remainder contain furniture. The presents were given to Emperor William III and the Empress Auguste Victoria on the occasion of their marriage, Feb. 27, 1881.

Petrel Target Record.

San Francisco, April 16.—The Gunboat Petrel under command of Captain Tappan has arrived in port from Panama. While there the Petrel had target practice, making a record of 1.34 hits per gun per minute on a target with her old style six inch, or gravity return guns, the showing being the best in the navy considering the guns. On her way up the coast the Petrel discovered a shoal some miles northwest of Magdalena Bay, showing a depth of only ten fathoms where more than 300 fathoms are shown on the hydrographic charts. After a brief stay here the Petrel will proceed to the far northern coast for a summer's cruise in the Arctic.



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A "HERO FUND."

Carnegie Gives Five Millions to Reward Heroism.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 16.—It was made known yesterday that Andrew Carnegie has created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of "The dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves, if injured only." Provision is also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment is to be known as "The Hero Fund," and consists of five million dollars of first collateral 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The trust is placed in the hands of a commission composed of the following gentlemen: W. L. Abbott, Edwin H. Anderson, W. W. Blackburn, Edward M. Bigelow, Joseph Buffington, Wm. N. Frew, Rev. W. J. Holland, John B. Jackson, Thomas Lynch, Charles G Mellor, T. N. Miller, Thomas Morrison, Frederick C. Perkins, Robert Pitcairn, H. Kirk Porter, James H. Reed, W. I. Seaife, William Scott, W. H. Stevenson, E. M. Wilmot, secretary.

The commission held its first meeting here today, and made known the project. It is learned that the scheme was conceived by Mr. Carnegie immediately after the Harwick mine disaster when he summoned to New York Charles L. Taylor, chairman, and E. M. Wilmot, manager of the Andrew Carnegie relief fund, to discuss with them plans for the relief of sufferers from this catastrophe. On this occasion Mr. Carnegie announced to Messrs. Taylor and Wilmot his intention to endow a fund for heroes, outlined his plans, and asked that they consider the project and write him regarding it, making such suggestions and giving such ideas as might occur to them. This they did, and on March 12, just before his departure for Europe, Mr. Carnegie forwarded a letter to Mr. Taylor announcing his plan, and stating that the certificate of the bonds had been placed in his hands.

In a letter to the Hero Fund commission, Mr. Carnegie outlines the general scheme of the fund, which, in his own words, is "to place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits.

It is provided that no grant be continued unless it be soberly and properly used and the recipients remain respectable, well-behaved members of the community.

A medal shall be given to the hero or widow, or next of kin which shall recite the heroic deed it commemorates. The medal shall be given for the heroic act, even if the doer be uninjured, and also a sum of money, should the commission deem such gift desirable.

Mr. Carnegie warns the committee against the danger of interference or conflict with the pension funds for municipal employes that exist in many cities, and urges it to act in harmony with such funds. This, as is the case with all the details of the funds administration, is left to the commission.

The claims upon the fund for some years cannot exhaust it. After years, however, pensioners will become numerous. Should the commission find after allowing liberally for this that a surplus will remain, it has power to make grants in case of accidents (preferably where a hero has appeared) to those injured.

Foreseeing the probability that cities and employers on this continent will ultimately be placed under similar conditions to those of Britain, Germany and other European states, and required to provide against accidents to employes, the commission is empowered to, by a two-thirds vote, devote any surplus that may accrue to the relief of those in want caused by no fault of their own.

The field embraced by the fund is the United States and Canada and the waters thereof.

"The sea is the scene of many heroic acts," says Mr. Carnegie's letter, "and no act more heroic than that of doctors and nurses volunteering their services in the case of epidemics. Railroad employes are remarkable for heroism. All these and similar cases are embraced. Whenever heroism is displayed by man or woman in saving human life, the fund applies."

The usual provision for reports and accountings is made and it is directed that a roll of the heroes and heroines shall be kept displayed in the office at Pittsburg.

The commission has full power to sell, invest or reinvest all funds.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

Memphis, Tenn., April 13.—There is greater activity in Republican circles in Tennessee than has been apparent for ten years.

Jesse M. Littleton, a lawyer of prominence, has been named as the party standard bearer, being the choice of Rep-

JESSE M. LITTLETON
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

resentative Brownlow. The convention was the most harmonious held in years. The Republicans say they will elect and seat their man, but politicians in this section of the state are unable to figure out a chance for him.

Princess Radziwill, who was imprisoned for forging the name of Cecil Rhodes, is thrust from a hotel in Paris and her effects seized. Woman journalist advances her $2, and thus saves the noblewoman from the necessity of spending the night in the streets.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

HARRIMAN LOSES.

United States Circuit Rules Against Railway Magnate.

St. Paul, April 19.—In the United States circuit court today, Judges Sanborne, Thayer, Van Devanter and Hook unanimously denied the application of E. H. Harriman and W. S. Pierce and the Oregon Short Line railroad for leave to intervene in the case of the United States against the Northern Securities company, on the following grounds:

"First—The plan of the directors of the Northern Securities company for the distribution of the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroad companies is not violative of the decree in the Northern Securities case.

"Second—No one but the United States can successfully appeal to the court to enjoin the execution of that plan on the ground that it is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, and the United States expresses satisfaction with the present decree.

"Third—The stock of the two railway companies is not in the custody of the court.

"Fourth—An intervention is not necessary to enable the petitioners to protect any pecuniary interest or equity they have."

Judge Thayer delivered the opinion of the court.

The formal entry of the court is as follows:

"The application of Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce and the Oregon Short Line Railway company for leave to intervene in this case was heard before this court on April 12 and 13, 1904, and, after due consideration, it is hereby ordered that the said application be and the same is hereby denied."

Financial Circles Interested.

New York, April 19.—Col. W. P. Clough, vice president and general counsel of the Northern Securities company, when informed of the denial by the United States circuit court at St. Paul of the petition of E. H. Harriman and Winslow Pierce regarding the proposed stock distribution, said that the result was just what he had expected, but beyond that statement he refused to express himself.

The news aroused much interest in financial circles, although few of those more directly interested would express any opinions in the matter.

President J. J. Hill had not yet arrived at his office when the news of the decision was received here.

One of the counsel for the Northern Securities company said the decision at St. Paul will merely throw the application for an injunction out of court, and an appeal would not carry with it a stay of the proceedings, because if it did so such a stay would practically grant the injunction. The same is true, he declared, in the decision against the Continental Securities company, rendered at Jersey City yesterday, and if either case is appealed the appeal will not prevent the holding of the meeting of the Northern Securities company on Thursday, April 21.

Northern Securities stock advanced a point and a half on the curb on the news that the petition had been denied. Some 2,500 shares changed hands in the first hour. In the general market, Union Pacific declined to a fraction under last night's closing, but recovered and then again declined.

Royalty Comes to Fair.

Berlin, April 15.—Prince and Princess Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst, the former the son of the late imperial chancellor of that name; the hereditary Prince Victor Von Ratibor, his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, and his brother, Prince Kark, Governor of Aurich, Prussia, sailed for New York yesterday, on the steamer Blucher of the Hamburg-American line, on their way to attend the opening of the St. Louis expedition.

Minister From Panama.

Panama, April 16.—Th following appointments are announced. Ex-Gov. Obaldia, to be minister of Panama at Washington. Senor Pablo Arosemana to b Panama's minister to Europe, residing at Paris.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 12.—A sharp colloquy took place in the Senate today between Senators Hopkins and Teller. Mr. Hopkins took exception to the reading of a letter written by the late General H. H. Thomas, of Chicago, attacking the civil service administration of the treasury department, and made remarks that Mr. Teller took as insults. The postoffice appropriation bill was passed. All amendments offered by the Democrats were rejected, including the one for an investigation of the department offered by Mr. Gorman and a similar one by Mr. Teller. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to. The Kittredge bill to provide for the temporary government of the Panama canal zone was taken up, and Mr. Kittredge indicated the willingness of the committee to accept the amendment regulating the issuance of bonds in aid of the canal, reported from the committee on finance, and that provision was incorporated in the bill. Mr. Morgan offered his bill introduced on the 1st inst., as a substitute for the entire bill. The Panama bill was laid aside for the day and after passing a bill extending the pension laws to the participants in the Indian battles of New Ulm and Fort Ridgley, Minn., in 1862, the Senate after a brief executive session adjourned.

The race question was injected into the proceedings of the House today. Mr. Scott, of Kansas, delivered a long address in which he read several letters from Kansas citizens stating that it had been the boast of S. H. J. Taylor, the negro politician, that he had dined with President Cleveland. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, defended the attitude of the South toward the negro and accused the Republican party of again "waving the bloody shirt." During the discussion Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) declared that Judge Parker would be the choice of the Democrats for the presidency. The contest was a party one over the deficiency appropriation for pensions, which the Democrats ineffectively tried to amend by incorporating as a law the recent executive age disability pension order. They finally secured a roll call, after the speaker had declined to recognize Mr. Moon, who had introduced the measure, but when the vote had been taken all further opposition ceased and the bill was passed. Mr. Hitt's Chinese exclusion bill was accepted without objection. Among the other bills passed were the following: Repealing the internal revenue of 6 cents a pound on leaf tobacco in the "hand" and all special taxes as a relief for the growers of leaf tobacco; recognizing and promoting the efficiency of army chaplains, giving the grade of major to a number of long service; establishing a supreme court for Indian Territory and for additional United States judges therein; amending the law relating to the taxation of the District of Columbia. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to. Mr. Payne introduced a bill amending the immigration laws by adding a proviso to the head tax requirement for the purpose of preventing discrimination in favor of certain foreign steamship lines by foreign governments. Mr. Tawney introduced a resolution directing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate if there be any combine among the wholesale tobacco dealers of the New England states.

Washington, April 13.—The closing hour of the session of the senate today was enlivened by a speech by Mr. Bailey on the subject of civil service. In plain terms he declared himself against the "irridescent dream" of civil service and avowed himself a spoilsman. Mr. Hale spoke in accord with much that Mr. Bailey said, but added that congress could not be induced to change the law even though convinced that it should be changed. The Panama canal bill occupied the major portion of the day and was passed without division. It was amended so that all salaries or other compensation fixed by the commission shall be subject to the approval of the President. The postoffice appropriation bill was referred to a conference committee. Senator Frye introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of members of congress to investigate and report to the next congress what legislation is desirable for the development of American merchant marine and commerce. The sundry civil appropriation bill was under discussion when the senate adjourned.

The house today passed the Mann bill ordering the lowering of the Chicago river tunnels. Consideration of the general deficiency bill was resumed and the President's recent pension order was attacked by Mr. Underwood (Ala.). The President also was criticised by Mr. Hay (Va.). General debate on the deficiency bill will close tomorrow and the bill will be read for amendment. Mr. Renny (N. J.) introduced a resolution requesting a full statement from the postmaster general, giving his reasons for expending the railway mail subsidy appropriation in view of the fact that he recommended to the present congress that the appropriation be omitted. Mr. Tawney (Minn.) introduced a resolution accepting on behalf of congress the invitation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company to attend the opening ceremonies on April 30 and providing the appointment of a committee of ten senators and fifteen members of the house to represent congress. The house agreed to hold a session Sunday, April 24, for eulogies on the late Senator Hanna and Representative Skiles of Ohio.

Washington, April 16.—The entire day in the Senate was given to the consideration of a bill for the modification of the agreement with the Indians of the Devil's Lake reservation in North Dakota for the sale of their lands. Messrs. Dubois and Teller opposed the bill because it did not provide for the acquisition of the lands in the reservation under the homestead law, and it was defended by Messrs. Hansbrough, McCumber and others. No decision was reached. Mr. Morgan called up his resolution for the discharge of the committee on interoceanic canals from consideration of a resolution of inquiry concerning the Panama canal, introduced recently, but his resolution was voted down. A partial report from the conference on the naval appropriation bill was received and further conference ordered. Mr. McCumber introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the President of a commission of three persons to revise the pension laws and report to the next session of congress.

The routine work on the general deficiency bill was nearly completed in the House today. Preceding this the District of Columbia was legislated for in several minor matters. The feature of the session was a speech of criticism on "Theodore Roosevelt

AS A BEACON LIGHT!

Vitae-Ore points the way for storm-tossed sufferers to a haven of Health and Comfort. If you have been drifting in a sea of sickness and disease, toward the rocks and shoals of Chronic Invalidism, Port your helm ere it be too late, take heed to the message of Hope and Safety which it flashes to you; stop drifting about in a helpless, undecided manner, first on one course and then another, but begin the proper treatment immediately and reach the goal you are seeking by the route so many have traveled with success. Every person who has used Vitae-Ore is willing to act as a pilot for you; each knows the way from having followed it; attend their advice, follow the light and be cured as they have. Can you afford to disregard it?

SENT ON 30-DAYS' TRIAL.

You Are to Be the Judge!

Read Our Special Offer

WE WILL SEND to every reader of The Toledo Blade or worthy person recommended by a subscriber or reader, a full-sized **One Dollar** package of **VITAE-ORE**, by mail, **postpaid**, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. **Read** this offer over again carefully and understand that we ask you to pay only **when it has done you good and not before.** We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you you pay us nothing. **Vitae-Ore** is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—**Ore**—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as **Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility,** as thousands testify, and as no one answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. **Vitae-Ore** has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctors' prescription which it is possible to procure.

Vitae-Ore will do the same for you as is has for hundreds of readers of The Toledo Blade if you will give it a trial. **Send for a $1 package at our risk.** You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. **We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge!** Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try **Vitae-Ore** on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases, two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. **We mean just what we say** in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write today for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention The Toledo Blade, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

Cured of Catarrh of Stomach and Bowels

Suffered for Many Years—The Trial Treatment Pointed the Way and a Complete Cure Followed.

Read What This Worthy Blacksmith Says of Vitae-Ore.

I was a great sufferer from Catarrh of the Bowels for a number of years. After using many different kinds of medicine, in fact, everything that was recommended to me, I al-

most lost all hope of ever getting any better until the Theo. Noel Company, of Chicago, sent me a trial package of Vitae-Ore. After only a few days' use my hopes of a complete cure were again revived, the change being so prompt and immediate. I purchased and used about five packages of Vitae-Ore, and through this medicine am now again able to wield the sledge hammer and shoe horses and do my blacksmith work as in years when I was younger. My stomach and bowels are better than they have been for thirty years past, and it is all due to Vitae-Ore. I can conscientiously and truly recommend Vitae-Ore to all persons suffering from Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, and would consider myself, indeed selfish did I not write and tell what it has done for me, so that others may be cured as I have been.

HIRAM G. POWELL,
Carter, Ind.

YOUR DOCTOR

may tell you that your case is incurable, that medical science is unable to help you, that all you can expect is temporary or slight **relief.** Well, let **him** think so. He is certainly entitled to **his opinion.** You need not think so unless **you wish to.** Many people whose testimony appears in the books and pamphlets of **The Noel Co.,** were told that their cases were hopeless, helpless, impossible, incurable, past all recovery, yet—**read their testimony.** Many were told that they had but a few short years—some but months—to live, yet dreamed of in the Doctor's philosophy, and **Vitae-Ore** is one of them.

NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. Address

THEO. NOEL CO.,
Blade Dept. Vitae-Ore Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

HELEN GOULD'S MISSION

Will Look After Protection of Young Girls.

St. Louis, April 19.—Miss Helen Gould, in a letter received yesterday by Miss Egan, secretary of the board of woman managers of the World's fair, says:

"One of my main objects in visiting the fair is to co-operate with, and aid as far as lays in my power, the Young Woman's Christian association in their effort to care for and protect the young girls who are going to St. Louis this summer. This is a matter which I take very much to heart, as the young girls going to the fair will be subject to a great many temptations and snares."

Miss Gould said in the letter that she was going south for her health, but expected to be in St. Louis to attend the opening of the fair on April 30.

Miss Julia Teneyck McBlair, of Washington, D. C., who has been appointed hostess of the woman's building at the World's fair, took charge of the building today. Her duties will be to entertain women who will make the woman's building their headquarters during the exposition.

WILL COST $10,000 TO REPAIR MISSOURI

Washington, April 19.—Rear Admiral Capps, chief constructor of the navy, who while in Pensacola, made an investigation of the damages to the Missouri, has made a verbal report to the secretary of the navy, which indicates that the damages to the vessel as a result of the recent explosion are confined almost wholly to the electric motors in the vicinity of the explosion, that the wiring, panels, instruments, etc., in the turret proper will require renewal, and that all motors will require overhauling as a result of damage either from fire or water. The rammer of the left hand gun also is seriously damaged, likewise the left hand ammunition car and fittings. The hull structure itself suffered no material damage whatever. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will be about $10,000.

DELAWARE REPUBLICANS

Elect Delegates to the National Convention.

Dover, Del., April 19.—The regular Republican state convention today elected the following delegation to the Republican national convention:

New Castle county—United States Senator L. Heisler Ball, T. Coleman Dupont and William Lobdell.

Kent County—Colonel Henry A. Dupont, of Wilmington, and Manlove Hayes, of Dover.

Sussex County—Dr. William P. Orr, of Lewes.

POWELL WILL PROTECT UNITED STATES CREDITORS

San Domingo, April 19.—United States Minister Powell informed the minister of foreign affairs yesterday that in the event of any foreign power attempting to force a settlement of the claims of its citizens, thus excluding the claims of other nationalities, he would, in the name of his government, take immediate charge of all the custom houses of the government, place in each a military guard and protect the same in the interests of the United States creditors, basing his action upon the recent decision of The Hague tribunal. The energetic and decided action of Minister Powell has greatly relieved the present grave situation. By such action all foreign claimants will stand upon an equal footing.

Boodler Gets Four Years.

Allegan, Mich., April 16.—Thos. F. McGarry, a prominent attorney who was convicted of bribing former City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury, and turning over to him the boodle fund in the Lake Michigan water deal, was today sentenced to four years in the state reformatory at Ionia.

CURES WEAK LUNGS

New Remedy Which Heals Sore Lungs and Cures Bronchitis and Asthma

Sufferers From Any Form of Lung or Throat Trouble Can Now Be Permanently Cured.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Write

If you have any pain in the Chest, soreness of Lungs, night sweats, coughing spells, etc., these symptoms all indicate some sort of chronic Lung disease. My treatment cures all the various forms of Lung or Bronchial Troubles by purifying the blood, destroying the germs of disease and building up all the worn out tissues.

If you breathe hard, cannot sleep nights, are losing flesh and strength, you need my new Treatment to brace you up and put flesh where it is needed. I cure all sorts and kinds of diseases and any person who is in need of a cure is requested to write me all about their affliction. State what you want to be cured of and all of your symptoms. The sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail. No matter how many diseases you may have, nor how long you have been afflicted, I can and will cure you and will send you a Free Treatment to prove it.

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and other Vital Organs are especially prominent at this season of the year, and if you have these or any other diseases, just write me all about your sickness today and you will receive the Free Treatment at once. I have recently cured so many people with my new treatment that I want a chance to prove my ability in your case. My address is Dr. J. A. Lomas, 81 Fredericksen Bldg., South Bend, Ind. Let me hear from you and I will cure you.

THE SILENT MAN WINS

New York Delegates Instructed for Parker.

Albany, N. Y., April 19.—The Democratic state convention for the election of delegates to the national convention, selected the following delegates at large:

David B. Hill, of Albany; Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy; George Ehret, of New York city and James W. Ridgway, of Brooklyn. As alternates it selected C. N. Bulger, of Oswego; W. Caryl Ely, of Buffalo; C. M. Ackerman, of Brooklyn and Francis Burton Harrison, of New York.

The delegates were instructed by a vote of 301 to 149 for Alton B. Parker, as the state's candidate for President. Tammany was not treated as badly as had been predicted, being allowed to name a delegate at large, Mr. Ehret, and an alternate, and one of the two electors-at-large, Harry Paine Whitney, the other being John T. Woodford.

The platform adopted is brief, and in addition to instructing for Parker, compels the delegation to vote as a unit.

Among the district Presidential electors are: Isador Straus, Robert B. Roosevelt, Hugh J. Grant, Herman Ridder and John D. Crimmins.

HAWAIIAN REPUBLICANS ARE FOR ROOSEVELT

Honolulu, April 19.—The Republican territorial convention has instructed for President Roosevelt. Governor Carter and Jonah K. Kalanianaole, delegate to congress, are among the delegates selected. R. W. Breckons, United States district attorney, is an alternate.

PATRIOTS' DAY OBSERVED

Massachusetts Commemorates the Battle of Lexington.

Boston, April 19.—Patriots' Day, a holiday throughout Massachusetts in commemoration of the battle of Lexington, was made the occasion today for the holding of many sports and outdoor exercises in Boston and vicinity. The weather was fine and there was a general participation by the people. The sporting event of the day was the Marathon road race. Almost ninety runners took part in the race, which started at Ashland with the finishing point in Boston, a distance of 25 miles. The principal patriotic celebration of the day was at Lexington and Concord.

CHAMBERLAIN INVITED TO SING "RULE BRITANIA"

London, April 19.—The widespread interest in the presentation of the budget today was evidenced by the crowded state of the house of commons. Long before the chancellor of the exchequer, Austin Chamberlain, rose to make his statement, every part of the house was filled. Joseph Chamberlain was present to hear his son, as was Mrs. Chamberlain. The former colonial secretary, whose first public appearance it was since his return from abroad, met with a great reception from the occupants of the ministerial benches, while the Nationalists invited him to sing "Rule Britania."

DISPUTE AT THE POLLS

Between "Lily Whites" and Democrats Results in Murder.

New Orleans, April 19.—Elections today resulted in a tragedy at Gonzales, in Ascension parish, where the "Lily Whites" and Democrats are closely divided. A big fight is in progress there over the local offices. Captain Sam Moore, former sheriff under the Democrats, who was leading the "Lily White" faction, became involved in a dispute at the polls and was instantly killed by Deputy Sheriff Ed Smith. Moore was attempting to post pictures of negro officeholders under the Democratic administration. Smith interfered with him on the ground that the pictures would breed trouble at the polls. Moore resented the interference, it is said, and attempted to draw a pistol, but Smith shot and killed him.

Negroes Appeal to President.

Washington, April 19.—The Baltimore conference of the African M. E. church, in session here, yesterday adopted resolutions appealing to President Roosevelt for aid in securing permission for an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition by the negroes of the country and urging the senate to confirm the nomination of Dr. Wm. L. Crum, as collector of the Port of Charleston. Dr. B. F. Walson, of Philadelphia, in charge of the church extension work of the A. M. E. church addressed the conference and later the delegates were received by President Roosevelt.

The Philippine Bill.

Washington, April 14.—The House today passed the Philippine bill by a vote of 139 to 123, Wm. A. Smith (R., Mich.) voting with the Democrats.

In the discussion of the bill, Warnock (O.) said that the views of the minority were but an echo of the hysterical cry of imperialism which was heard several years ago and which the people had laughed out of court as unworthy of consideration.

NO HEALTH, NO LICENSE

Club Formed to Prevent Unhealthy Persons Marrying.

Chicago, April 19.—"No marriage license without a physician's certificate of health attached," is the slogan of the Progressive Health club, of Chicago, which has prepared a petition to President Roosevelt, asking his co-operation in the club's endeavor to secure the establishment of a federal bureau "to teach all citizens the ideal possibilities of marriage."

Federal legislation that will prevent the marriage of any person who cannot show a clean bill of health and prove that he has no chronic disease and never has been convicted of any crime also is asked. Mrs. E. Cornelia Cloflin, vice president of the club is author of the petition and the organization voted unanimously to forward it to the president.

Four Deaths on Sheridan.

San Francisco, April 16.—Captain H. L. Roosevelt, of the United States marine corps, who has been on duty with the Asiatic squadron arrived on the transport Sheridan. There were four deaths during the Sheridan's trip across the Pacific. Acting Hospital Steward E. Hadodck, jr., died of tuberculosis. Charles L. Rice, clerk in the medical department from an abscess of the brain; Private Edward Dougherty, of Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, of heart disease, and Albert M. Proctor, of Company K, Seventh Infantry, of dysentery.

OPTION MEASURE A LAW

Governor Herrick Signs the Brannock Bill.

Columbus, O., April 19.—Governor Herrick signed the Brannock district option bill at 11:30 this morning and it is now a law. Considerable interest is being felt as to how soon the temperance people of the state will take advantage of the law in the large cities.

SENATOR NELSON SHOCKED AT HIS OWN WORDS

Washington, April 19.—A burst of spontaneous laughter echoed through the senate chamber yesterday when Senator Nelson, arguing for better roads in Alaska, forgot senatorial decorum and used an adjective that surprised him apparently as much as it did his colleagues. He told of how richly Alaskans had produced gold, furs, etc., for America. "All this have they done," he said, and then completely forgetting himself, he went on: "And, Mr. President, in return we have not done a d—n thing for them." Mr. Nelson, much embarrassed, apologized, and said that adjectives sometimes came unsolicited from his heart. His speech ended there.

CHOATE GETS A DEGREE

University of Glasgow Honors the Ambassador.

Glasgow, April 19.—The University of Glasgow conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on United States Ambassador Choate today. Mr. Choate came back from his holiday on the continent to receive the degree and returned to the continent immediately after the ceremony.

SERIOUS FIGHT BETWEEN TURKS AND BULGARIANS

Salonica, European Turkey, April 19.—Serious fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians at Lipa, near Demir Kapu (a valley of the Vardar, 62 miles from Salonica). Many were killed on both sides.

The Colon a Loss.

San Francisco, April 15.—It is deemed improbable that the Pacific mail liner Colon will ever leave the beach near Acajutla, on which she was driven to save her from foundering. The Pacific Mail company has received word that the vessel's back was broken. Under some circumstances there might be a chance for a vessel so injured, but far away as the Colon is from proper wrecking facilities the chances are nearly all against her ever being floated.

Making Great Improvements.

Chicago, April 16.—The Chronicle today says: A fleet of oil steamers, with special docking facilities at all the important ports on the Great Lakes and an immense wharf at Whiteing, Ind., for the expeditious handling of the oil vessels are improvements now being placed in service by the Standard Oil company. The purpose is to lessen the shipment of oil by rail and avoid the anti-rebate laws.

SKIRMISH ON THE YALU.

Tokio, April 13.—Details of the first skirmish on the Yalu river, which occurred last Sunday, arrived today in the official report of Admiral Hosoga. The text of the report follows:

"In accordance with my instructions, the captain of the cruiser Kasaga directed Lieut. Yamaguchi with five men to scout in the mouth of Yalu. They accomplished their work and safely returned to the Kasaga on Monday. They entered the river in a Corean junk, and at 2 o'clock Sunday discovered a party of Russians leaving the right bank of the river near Toag Toryuho in a junk. Lieut. Yamaguchi attacked them, a patrol of mounted Japanese troops on the left bank of the river joining in the attack. In the meantime another large Russian junta joined the first one, and opened fire on the Japanese. The Russians retired and reached the bank. They then fled inland. The exchange of fire lasted one hour and 20 minutes. The enemy has one killed and two wounded. We had no casualties; 400 empty cartridges were found in the Russian juntas. We believe the Russians were a cavalry patrol watching the river."

SOUVENIR FOR W. C. T. U.

Pen Used to Sign Brannock Bill to Be Preserved.

Columbus, O., April 19.—Speaker Thomas, of the house of representatives, and Lieutenant Governor Harding, president of the senate, yesterday afternoon signed the Brannock district option bill. They used a new pen at the request of Representative Brannock, and the same pen was sent to the governor today with the request that it be used also by him in signing the bill. Mr. Brannock expects to present the pen to a Women's Christian Temperance Union branch organization.

SNOW IN MANY PLACES

The Week Ends Cold and Unfavorable.

Washington, April 19.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

In nearly all districts east of the Rocky mountains the week ending April 18, was unseasonably cold and very unfavorable for germination and growth. Farm work, however, in the Missouri valley and southern and middle Atlantic states, made very favorable progress, but in the northern districts practically nothing has been done. The states of the unper lake region were covered with snow to a considerable depth during the latter part of the week, and frosts, more or less injurious, occurred as far south as the northern portion of the gulf states. The Pacific coast states and Rocky mountain districts experienced a week of highly favorable temperature conditions, but severe drought continues from central and western Texas to the north Pacific coast.

Preparations for planting corn have been active, under favorable conditions in the Missouri valley and middle Atlantic states, but this work has made slow progress in the Ohio valley. Very little planting was done where planting had not begun at the close of the previous season. In southern states low temperature has proved unfavorable by checking growth and germination.

In Missouri and over the greater portion of Kansas and Nebraska winter wheat has made good growth, but needs warmer weather. Reports from the Ohio Valley respecting this crop continue very unfavorable, although a slight improvement in southern Indiana is indicated. In Illinois, wheat has made little growth, and its condition is less promising than ten days ago. In Ohio and in central and northern Indiana, a large acreage will be plowed under for other crops.

Winter wheat has made splendid growth on the Pacific coast, especially in Washington and Oregon.

Over the southern portion of the spring wheat region the seeding of spring wheat has been actively carried on and is nearly finished in Iowa, Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota, but in North Dakota and Minnesota very little seeding has been done. Seeding has also been in active progress on the North Pacific coast, about one-half the area in Washington having been sown.

In the central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys oat seeding has been active and is well advanced, having been finished in Kansas. The early sown in these sections is making a slow start. In the upper Ohio valley very slow progress with seeding has been made on account of wet soil. In the southern states the crop as a whole is doing well, but is in need of rain in the Carolinas, Western Texas and Oklahoma.

Cotton planting has progressed rapidly throughout the central and southern portions of the belt and has begun in the more northerly districts. In portions of Georgia and Texas planting is nearly finished and chopping has begun in Florida and southern Georgia. Throughout the belt the weather has been much too cold for germination and growth, the reports indicating that considerable replanting will be necessary in portions of the central anu western districts.

Fruit has experienced a week of trying conditions throughout the central valleys and middle Atlantic nad Southern states, and while the reports indicate that much injury has been done by frosts and freezing temperature, good prospects, due principally to the lateness of the season, continue in many sections.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, April 19.—Close.—The closing prices of wheat today were lower. The liquidation was heavy. The market had no support. The cash situation was unsatisfactory. Foreign cables closed weak. The export demand was a bit brighter than it has been in several days. Crop news is conflicting. Millers are bearish on situation. The market was dull and dragging.

The opening prices of wheat this morning were steady with the market taking a downward trend. Business was dull. Towards noon, however, prices picked up a little and approached the opening figures. The cash situation was fair. Foreign cables were unchanged. The undertone of the market was easier. There was little demand for exports.

The weather map showed that higher temperatures were the rule. Warmer weather was the noon forecast. No rain was reported at any stations.

Primary wheat receipts were 274,000 bu., against 282,000 last week and 371,000 a year ago; shipments were 279,000, against 277,000 and 549,000.

Closing corn prices were off in sympathy with wheat. Gossip had it that Armour was a heavy seller in May and July. The market was a dull one and support was not apparent at any stage of the game. Foreign cables were weak. No cash demand was noticeable. The weather outlook was reported favorable. The opening prices of corn were steady. The market was a dragging one. The opening bid prices brought out no sales. Foreign cables were unchanged.

Primary corn receipts were 816,000 bushels, against 392,000 last week and 275,000 a year ago; shipments were 214,000, against 264,000 and 527,000.

Oats was the only steady one at the close in the line today. The market, however, was a dull one; less than a half dozen sales were made during the entire day. Outside markets were dull.

Prices at the opening on oats, were steady. The call for the cereal sprung from the eastern market where a demand had been instituted. At noon prices had sagged a little, owing to the heavy offerings.

Clover seed closed a dull market today. Cash seed was an absent factor today. Some few trades were reported. Prices were a shade off during the day, but closed steady.

Clover seed was yet off in prices at the opening this morning. Up to noon hour only one sale had been made, and that was in the October. Two sales were made at the opening in April and October at prices which were steady with yesterday's close. Receipts were 170 bags, against 180 last week, and 175 a year ago; shipments were 100 bags, against 525 and 310.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	April 19 Close.	April 18 Close.
Wheat.					
Cash ..	99¼	99¼	98¾	98¾	9¾
May ..	99¼	98¾	98	97¾	98¼
July ..	89¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	89½
Sept ..	86¼	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	86¼
Sept (old)	83⅝	83⅝	82⅞	82⅞	83⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	52¼	52
May	50½	50¼	48¾	48¾	50
July	*50	50¼	49¼	49⅜	50¼
Sept	*49⅞	50	49⅜	49⅜	49⅞
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	42¼	42⅜
May	*42½	41½	41½	41½	41⅜
July	*39	39	39	39	39
Sept	*33	33¼	33	32⅜	32
Clover seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	$6.35	$6.35
April	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35
October	5.65	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	73	73
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.35	1.32½
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	6.10	6.10

* Bid.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	92	92	91¼	91½	92¼
July (new)	86¾	86¾	85½	85¾	86¾
July (old)	88¼	88¼	86¾	87	88¼
Sept (new)	82½	82½	81⅝	81¾	82⅝
Corn—					
May	52	52¼	49¾	49¾	52
July	50¼	50⅜	49¼	49⅝	50¼
Sept	49½	49½	45⅝	41¼	49½
Oats—					
May	38	38⅜	37⅝	37¾	38
July	37⅞	38	37¼	37¼	37⅝
Sept	31⅜	31⅜	31½	31⅝	31⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	94	94	92½	92⅝	94
July	90¾	90¾	89⅝	90	90⅝
Corn—					
May	56	56	55	55	55⅜
July	54	54½	54⅛	54⅜	54⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	91	91¼	90¾	90⅞	30⅞
July	82⅝	83⅞	82¼	82½	83

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	92½	93¼
July	....	....	....	92⅝	93¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	91	91½
July	....	....	....	91¼	92⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

May	$11.92	$12.07	$11.92	$12.00	$12.00
July	12.19	12.30	12.10	12.25	12.17
Lard—					
May	6.47	6.55	6.47	6.50	6.50
July	6.55	6.75	6.62	6.67	6.65
Ribs—					
May	6.25	6.35	6.22	6.32	6.27
July	6.45	6.52	6.40	6.50	6.45

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 19.—Wall st.—Opening prices of stocks today moved sluggishly upwards a small fraction and then wavered. Transactions were very small and only a few stocks were traded in. A rise of ⅝ in Canadian Pacific and a decline of ¾ in U. S. Rubber were the only notable changes.

As soon as the opening buying orders were worked off prices receded slightly. Fresh purchasing orders came to hand at the lower level, and the market sold higher than before, notably in St. Paul and the Pacifics. The refusal of a Harriman petition to intervene in the Northern Securities case operated against Union Pacific and it reacted to below yesterday's close. Active stocks eased off all around, but met later support which carried them back to the best. St. Paul touched 145. Brooklyn Union Gas and Westinghouse Electric advanced 1 and Anaconda declined 1.

Selling down of U. S. Steel preferred 1¼ ex-dividend, killed the rally and prices slipped back to below last night. The market then became practically stagnant. Lackawanna rose 1¼ and Distillers Securities lost 1. Bonds were irregular at noon.

The pressing for sale of large amounts of Metropolitan Street Railway in the narrow market existing caused a rapid decline in its quoted value. The tape was largely given up for a time to recording these transactions and its fall of 2¾ to 111 depressed other local transactions. Metropolitan securities fell 1½ and Brooklyn Transit 1. Standard stocks ignored this weakness for a while but gave way towards 1 o'clock. Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis lost 1⅛, and Delaware & Hudson gained 1½.

A feverish rally by Metropolitan Street Railway to above 112 was ineffectual in checking selling and it relapsed to 110¼. Meanwhile offerings were increasing in volume elsewhere, particularly of Union Pacific, which touched 83¾. St. Paul at 143⅝ and U. S. Steel preferred 57¾. All other favorites reacted to the lowest of the day. Mexican Central fell below 6 and South Pacific lost a point.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Am. Loco. com.	21	....	....	....
Am. Sg. Ref. com.	127	127	126¼	126¾
Atchison	73¼	73⅝	72¾	73⅛
Atchison pfd.	93¼	93¾	92¾	93⅛
Am. C. & F. com.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19
Anaconda	73	....	....	....
Amal. Copper	49¾	50	49¼	....
Alton com	37⅝	....	....	....
Balto. & Ohio	79⅝	80¼	78⅞	....
Blyn. R. Trans.	46¼	46½	44⅜	....
Can. Pac.	117¼	117¾	116⅜	116⅝
Chicago & G. W.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16¼
Clover Leaf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	....
Clover Leaf pfd.	88	....	....	....
Con. Tob. 4's	58	58	57⅞	....
Colorado Fuel	31½	....	....	....
Corn Products	13⅜	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio	31⅝	....	....	....
Del. & Hudson	154¼	155	154	....
Erie com.	26⅝	27	26¼	....
Erie 1st pfd.	65	....	....	....
K. C. Sou. pfd.	35	....	....	....
Louis. & Nash.	106¼	108¼	107⅜	107⅝
Leather com.	7⅝	7⅝	....	....
Leather pfd.	80	80	79¼	....
Manhattan	142⅜	142⅜	141⅞	142
Mex. Central	6⅜	6⅝	5⅝	....
Metropolitan	114	114½	110¼	111⅜
Missouri Pacific	93	93½	92¼	92⅜
M., K. & T. com.	17	....	....	....
N. Y. Central	116¼	116½	116	116
N. & W. com.	58½	58⅝	58	58
Ont. & West	21¾	21¾	21¼	....
Penn. Ry	117¾	117⅞	116⅜	117
People's Gas Co.	96⅝	....	....	96⅜
Reading com	44⅝	44	44	44
Rock Island com.	23⅞	23¾	23⅜	23⅝
Rock Island pfd.	63½	....	....	....
Rep. I. & S. Co.	7⅝	....	....	....
Rep. pfd.	45⅝	....	....	46
South. Ry.	21⅝	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
So. Ry. pfd.	85½	85⅝	85	85
St. Paul com.	144⅞	145	143¼	143⅝
South. Pacific	48⅞	49	48⅜	48⅝
Texas Pacific	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
Ten. Cl. & Iron.	38¼	....	....	38½
Union Pacific	84⅞	85⅝	83⅜	84⅝
U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛
U. S. Steel pfd.	59¾	59¾	57⅞	58⅛
Virginia Chem.	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅝
Wabash com.	19½	....	....	19½
Wabash pfd.	39¼	39⅝	38⅜	38⅝
Wab. Deb. B's	63	63¾	62¼	62¾
Western Union	88⅝	....	....	88⅞
Wis. Central pfd.	40	....	....	40

Live Stock.

Chicago, April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.00@5.50; poor to medium, $3.60@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.25; cows, $1.50@4.35; heifers, $2.25@4.60; canners, $1.50@2.40; bulls, $2.00@4.00; calves, $2.00@4.50. Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000; tomorrow, 30,000; market 10@15c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.00@5.15; good to choice heavy, $5.10@5.20; rough heavy, $4.95@5.10; light, $4.50@5.10; bulk of sales, $4.95@5.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; market steady to strong; good to choice wethers, $4.70@5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.50@4.60; western sheep, $4.20@5.75; native lambs, $4.50@5.75.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., April 19.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report.)—Five loads hogs; heavy, $5.30; medium and heavy yorkers, $5.30@5.35; light, $5.30@5.40; pigs, $4.90@5.10. Clipped sheep, $3.00@5.00; lambs, $4.00@6.00.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., April 19.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs receipts, 30 cars; market 10c lower on mediums, and steady to 5c lower on yorkers; yorkers, $5.30@5.35; mediums and heavy, $5.35; pigs, $5.40; calves receipts, 150; market lower; top calves, $5.00@5.50; sheep and lambs receipts, 6 cars; market steady; cattle receipts, 5 cars; market steady.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., April 19.—(S. H. W. & B.'s Special N. Y. Report to The Blade).—Cattle receipts, one car. Hogs receipts, 15 cars; 10c lower; yorkers, $5.35@5.45; mixed mediums and heavy, $5.40@5.50; pigs, $5.25. Sheep receipts, 20 cars; lambs steady; best wools, $7.00@7.15; fair to good, $6.50@7.00; culls, $5.00@6.00; best clipped lambs, 6c; sheep strong; best calves, $5.25@6.00; fair to good, $4@5.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices—

Butter, very firm; fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. pkrints, 26@27c; solid pack, 25¼@26¼c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock 11½@12c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 25@26c; solid pack, 24½@25¼c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 16c per dozen.

Asparagus—Per bunch, 40@50c.

Lettuce—Per pound, 15c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.

Lettuce—Per pound, 14@15c.

Strawberries, per crate of 24 pints, $2.00@2.75.

Florida Tomatoes — Choice, $2.50@3.00. Florida Tomatoes, fancy, $3.00@3.50.

Cabbages—4@5c per pound.

Cabbages—Holland seed, 5c per lb.

New cabbage, per crate, $3.75@4.

Onion Sets — Yellow stock, $2.50; white stock, $2.50@3.00.

Onions—Per bushel, yellow, $1.50; red, $1.40@1.50.

Potatoes—$1.15 to $1.20 per bushel.

Poultry (alive) — Fowls, 12c; young chickens, 12@13c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, 11c; geese, 10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 13@14c; young chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 11@12c.

Green hides, 6½c; bulls and No. 2, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9c; kip, 8c; No. 2, 7c.

Cured hides, 7c; cured calf, No. 1, 11@11½c; No. 2, 9½c; kipp, 9c; sheep pelts, 40c@$1.00.

New York Produce.

New York, April 19.—Butter steady; receipts, 9,245 pkgs.; extra fresh creamery, 22c; creamery, common to choice, 14@21¼c; state dairy, common to choice, 15@20c; renovated, common to choice, 10@17c; factory, common to choice, 12@14c; imitation creamery, common to choice, 14@17c.

Cheese—Quiet; receipts, 2,892; state, full cream white and colored, fancy foll made, 11@11¼c; do. good to prime, 9¼@10c.

Eggs—Firm; receipts, 25,955; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, average finest, 18½c; firsts, 18c; western firsts, 18c; storage selections, 18¼@18½c; southern firsts, 17@18¼c.

Beef dull; family, $10@11.00; packet, $9.00@10.00. Pork dull. Lard weak; prime western steam, $6.90.

Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 3 1-16@3¼c; centrifugal 96 test, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 2 13-16@2¾c. Refined quiet; crushed, $5.40; powdered, $4.